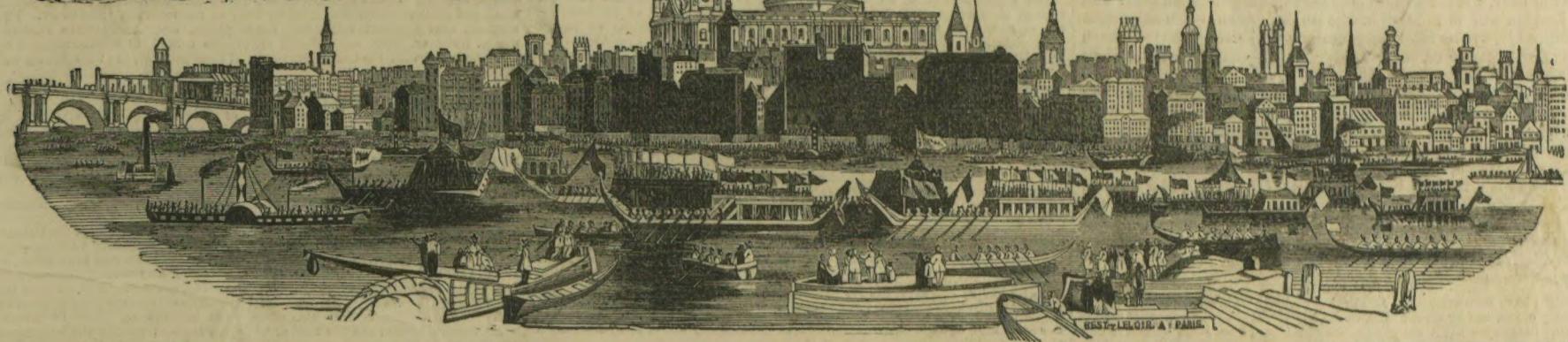


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON

NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.

THE BLESSINGS OF COAL.

WHEN a Londoner visits Paris for the first time, he is not only delighted with the change of manners, and the novelty of surrounding circumstances, but his eye is charmed with the purity of the atmosphere, the whiteness of the exterior of all public buildings, the sharpness of outline even in distant objects, and the distinct beauty of the whole landscape. He inquires the reason, and is informed that Paris burns wood. When a Parisian visits London, very different is the spectacle that presents itself. A dense cloud—a perpetual canopy of gloom—hangs over the city. He stands upon Waterloo-bridge, and sees the distant churches looming through the murky air—rather hinting at than exposing their own forms and semblances: he sees, or half sees, the noble dome of St. Paul's, and probably the glittering cross that surmounts it; but the church itself—that foundation upon which the dome must rest, if it be not, like a balloon, supported in mid-air by a buoyant gas—is invisible to his sight. If he approach the noble church itself, and place himself in tangible proximity with it, in order to admire its magnificence, he beholds it blackened and encrusted with a hard mixture or cement of smoke, cobwebs, and rain. The houses in most of the streets are of the same dingy hue: remote edifices are all but invisible; and objects of close proximity have lost that sharp, clear, and well-defined outline to which his eye has been accustomed in his own more brilliant and more beautiful capital. A

French poet, struck with the perpetual gloom of London, and feeling upon him a slight touch of the fabulous melancholy of the place, exclaimed that it was an immense mass of dark confusion, from the midst of which, tall chimneys—

Cloches de l'industrie,

Ouvrent toujours la gueule et de leurs ventres chauds
Exhalent dans les airs la fumée à grands fiolets.
Puis un ciel tourmenté, nuage sur nuage;
Le soleil comme un mort, le drap sur le visage,
Ou parfois dans les flots d'un air empoisonné
Montrant comme un mineur son front tout charbonné.

The Parisian, surprised, and possibly disgusted, asks the reason of the gloom of our renowned city, and is informed that its two millions of inhabitants burn coal.

Yet the Londoner, although he may sometimes joke at the atmosphere of London, and be very glad to get out of it, at all convenient opportunities, to inhale a purer and more invigorating air, would not like to change circumstances with the Parisian. Happy is it for us in London that we have coal to burn, and that, like the Parisians, we are not reduced to the sad extremity of burning wood. Though we are obliged to pay an exorbitant price for our coal, the price paid by the Parisians for their scanty supplies of wood is fearful to reflect upon by a Londoner of moderate means, to whom the sight of a comfortable blaze is in itself a great luxury, but to whom, in our climate, a good fire is one of the chief necessities of existence. Nor is the domestic the only evil consequent upon the absence of

coal, and the scarcity of less valuable fuel. Paris, that now only ministers by its small trade to the luxuries of the rich, might, if, like London or Glasgow, it had been well supplied with coal, have become a metropolis with a thousand branches of trade and commerce, supplying the necessities of the world. To understand the full value of coal, we have but to fancy what our condition would be if we were deprived of it. Good fires would be the expensive luxuries of the wealthy. The beautiful gas with which our thoroughfares are so brilliantly illuminated would be too expensive for common use; and the miserable oil-lamps of our fathers and grandfathers, or the still more miserable cressets of our remoter ancestors, borne about the streets at the end of poles, would supersede it. Manufactured articles would become dear; trade and commerce would decline; steam-boats would cease to ply; railway-trains would cease to dart through the length and over the breadth of the land; we should relapse into our old habits, and become a slow, a poor, an unenterprising, and an ignorant people. It is, indeed, a happy thing for Great Britain that her coal-fields are all but inexhaustible; and, whatever the condition of humanity may be in the year of grace 2850, there is coal enough in the bowels of England and Scotland to last us comfortably until that time.

There is one great drawback to the use of coal—it smokes. But that is not the fault of the coal; it is attributable entirely to our ignorance, and daily tells us, as plainly as any natural evil can



ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.—THE EMBARKATION AT WHITEHALL STAIRS.—(SEE PAGE 292.)

speak to the mind of man, that we should exercise our ingenuity, and devise some means by which we may consume it, and turn the daily waste of material into a daily profit. An over-zealous advocate of temperance, who objects both to the use and the abuse of fermented liquors, has made a calculation that every year in England there is consumed a quantity of intoxicating liquors sufficient to make a river 3 feet deep, 30 feet wide, and 168 miles long. We wish some statist, fond of figures, would calculate for us the weight and value of the coal, that, in the shape of smoke, we annually pour out to contaminate the atmosphere. We believe the money value would be startling. There can be little doubt, however, that, sooner or later, science will accomplish this most valuable task; and that London will be relieved of the smoky crown which at present proclaims her, by the most disagreeable of evidence, to be the Queen of Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures—the most industrious though the most dingy of cities.

But, while we are upon the subject of coal, we cannot pass over in silence the injustice of the monopoly which the small district known as the City of London enjoys, to the detriment of the large districts which form the metropolis. The tax levied upon all coal entering the port of London for purposes exclusively those of the Corporation is a wrong perpetrated upon Westminster, Marylebone, the Tower Hamlets, Southwark, Lambeth, Finsbury, and all the metropolitan boroughs, many of them larger and more populous than the City itself. Mr. McCulloch, in his "Commercial Dictionary," gives the following account of the origin of the civic inquiry:

It might have been supposed—considering that coal is, in this country, a prime necessary of life, and by far the most important of all the instruments of manufacturing industry—that it would have been exempted from every species of tax; and that every possible facility would have been given for its conveyance from the mines to the districts in the south of England, and other places in want of it. But such has not been the case. The coal trade of Great Britain was, for more than a century and a half, subject to the most oppressive regulations. From a very early period, the Corporation had undertaken the task of weighing and measuring the coal brought to London, and had been accustomed to charge 8d. a ton for their trouble. In 1613, the power to make this charge was confirmed to the City by Royal charter, it being at the same time ordered that no coal should be unloaded from any vessel till the Lord Mayor had given leave. The right to charge this sum according to the chaldron of coal has since been confirmed to the City by Act of Parliament; and, as the labouring meters, notwithstanding they have been very well paid, have received only 5d. out of the 8d., the balance of 3d. per chaldron, which produces about £20,000 a year, went to the City treasury.

But, besides the above, duties for civic purposes have been laid on the coal imported into London from the reign of Charles II. downwards. They were originally imposed in 1667, after the Great Fire, to assist in the rebuilding of churches and other public edifices; and have ever since been continued, to enable the Corporation to execute improvements in the City; though it is probable most of our readers will be inclined to think that few improvements could be so great, as a reduction in the price of so very important an article as coal.

It is somewhat too hard upon the people of all that immense district which forms the metropolis of Great Britain, but which is not included within the limits of the ancient city, that they should pay a tax upon coals, enhancing the price of this prime necessary of life fifteen, twenty, or even thirty per cent., in order that once in two or three centuries the old city may build a church, or a bridge, or widen a thoroughfare. The new Coal Exchange, looked upon in this light, becomes a palace of monopoly. It is high time that we should have free trade in fuel as well as in bread; and that the Corporation of London, which has so much money to spend in feasting, should pay for its own improvements, and cease to levy this shameful tax upon the firesides of the poor and the struggling.

But we must not wander farther from the Royal Visit to the City. The opening of the New Coal Exchange was a ceremony to which a people like the English did well to invite the Sovereign and her family, and which the Sovereign did well to honour. It was a matter of regret—the only one connected with the circumstance—that the indisposition of her Majesty prevented her from taking part with the citizens of London upon the occasion; but her illustrious consort, accompanied by the heir of England and the Princess Royal, testified in the most interesting manner, by their presence, that the Royalty of Great Britain sympathizes with the industrial pursuits of the people, and fully recognizes those homely, but great virtues of the national character, which make this small island an example to the world. The address of the Corporation of London to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which was read by the Recorder, did no more than justice to the importance of the occasion which had brought the splendid pageant from Whitehall to the close and smoky purloin of ancient London. "When with the purposes of this Exchange," said the document, "are associated the creation and increase of commerce and manufactures, and the naval superiority of this kingdom—when the essential article of coal ministers by appliances innumerable to the wants and prosperity of millions—illuminates our houses, streets, and manufactories—when every metal at the forge is obedient to the fire it feeds—whilst it commands as its agent and its instrument the mighty power of steam—it became the wisdom and accorded with the enlightened beneficence of her Majesty the Queen to regard this edifice with the favour and consideration ever graciously extended by her Majesty to objects of national importance."

The Prince, in his reply, touched but slightly upon the importance of the coal trade; but the allusion to the Prince of Wales, the expression of the hope that he might be regarded with those feelings of popular affection which have at all times been the best security of the Throne, and the introduction of the young Prince to the trading and civic magnates of London upon an occasion which was purely commercial, sufficiently testified the sympathies of her Majesty and Prince Albert in the industrial energy and enterprise of the people. The whole pageant was a tribute to the arts of peace—the best and indeed only source of the prosperity of nations; a tribute not the less significant from the presence of the most illustrious soldier and greatest peace-maker in the world—the Duke of Wellington.

Though not very intimately connected with the subject, we can scarcely avoid referring to the Peace Congress Meeting, at Exeter Hall, on the same evening. The whole tendencies of the British mind at the present time are more pacific than ever they were at any previous period in our history. Whether we consider the encouragement given, both by word and deed, by the most illustrious persons in the realm, to the useful arts and sciences, which require peace in order to flourish—or whether we look at the temper of the people, as expressed by the doings of the men who cement peace by their trade and industry, or only hear of it as expressed by the speeches of those who have joined the new peace crusade, which is to convert our swords into pruning-hooks, it is impossible not to see that peace with the whole world, and trade with whomsoever we can procure it, is the occult or avowed necessity and chief desire of the British people.

USE OF COLOURED GLASSES TO ASSIST THE VIEW IN FOGS.—The following curious observation is made by M. Luvin of Turin, in a letter to the editor of *L'Institut*, at Paris. If it be verified, it may prove to be of importance to geodetic operations, as well as in observations at sea:—"When there is a fog between two corresponding stations, so that the one station can with difficulty be seen from the other if the observer passes a coloured glass between his eye and the eye-piece of his telescope, the effect of the fog is very sensibly diminished—so that frequently the signals from the other station can be very plainly perceived, when, without the coloured glass, the station itself could not be seen. The different colours do not all produce this effect in the same degree. The red seems the most prone for the experiment. Those who have good sight prefer the dark red—those who are short-sighted like light red better. The explanation of this effect seems to depend upon the fact that the white colour of the fog strikes too powerfully upon the organ of sight—especially if the glass have a somewhat large field. On the contrary, by placing a coloured glass between the eye of the observer and the eye-glass of the instrument, the intensity of the light is much diminished by the interception of a part of the rays; the observer's eye is less fatigued, suffers less, and, consequently, distinguishes better the outlines of the object observed.—*Mechanics' Magazine*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Roman question has produced a change of Ministry at Paris. The policy recommended for adoption by France with respect to the affairs of the Papal kingdom—as sketched in the President Louis Napoleon's famous letter to Colonel Ney, and as indicated in M. Thiers' report—presented features so essentially different, that, when M. Odillon Barrot and his colleagues, in the late debate on the subject, acquiesced in (rather than formally assented to) M. Thiers' views—thus throwing over, though in the least offensive way possible, the opinions of the President—it was only natural to expect that Louis Napoleon would effect a modification of the Ministry, which should render the Cabinet more in accord with his own views; and, accordingly, the first two or three days of the week, rumours were ripe in Paris of an approaching change of Ministry.

The resignation of M. de Falloux—though in no way connected with the matter, as it arose solely from the extremely perilous state of his health—he failed to fan the various rumours, which, however, were shown to be not without foundation on Wednesday; for, on that afternoon, the President of the Republic communicated to M. Dupin (the President of the Legislative Assembly) the fact of his having dismissed the Ministry. The communication was accompanied with the following message, which fully sets forth his reasons for that step. M. Dupin read it to the Assembly:

Monsieur le President.—Under the grave circumstances in which we are placed, the accord which ought to reign amongst the different bodies of the State cannot be maintained unless by the existence of a mutual confidence, and unless they explain themselves sincerely to each other.

In order to give an example of that sincerity, I come forward now to state the reason which have determined me to change the Ministry, and to separate myself from men whose eminent services I am well pleased to acknowledge, and to whom I owe friendship and gratitude.

In order to strengthen the Republic, menaced by anarchy from so many sides; to ensure order more efficiently than has been done up to the present time; to maintain abroad the independence and the neutrality of France at the elevation of her son, men are needed who estimate by a patriotic clear-sightedness, comprehend the necessity of the single direction of a firm character, and of a clearly defined policy, which does not compromise power by any irresolution; of men, in short, whose minds are as much filled with the conviction of my peculiar responsibility as of their own, and of the necessity of action as well as words. (Great agitation.)

For nearly a year I have given many proofs of self-denial, in order that there might be no misunderstanding with regard to my real sentiments. Without rancour against any individual or against any party, I have allowed men of the most contrary opinions to arrive at power, but without abandoning the happy result which I expected from that arrangement. In place of effecting a fusion of different shades of opinion, I only arrived at a neutralisation of force.

The unity of views and intentions was interfered with, and the spirit of conciliation taken for weakness. Scarcely had the dangers of the street been got over, when the ancient parties were seen again to elevate their colours, revive their rivalries, and alarm the country by arousing disquietude.

In the midst of this confusion, France, uneasy because she cannot see any guiding hand, sees the King and all of us elected of December the 10th. That will not be felt unless there be a general unanimity of ideas, of views, and of convictions between the President and his Ministry, and unless the Assembly itself joins in the thought of the nation as expressed in the election of the Executive Power.

A whole system triumphed on the 10th of December, for the name of Napoleon is a complete programme in itself. It means at home order, authority, religion, and the welfare of the people abroad, national dignity. It is this system, that I wish to cause to triumph, by the aid of the National Assembly and the people. I wish to be worthy of the confidence of the people, by maintaining the Constitution which I have sworn to observe. I wish to inspire the country, by my fair straightforward dealing, perseverance, and firmness, with a confidence that business will revive.

The letter of the Constitution has certainly a great influence on the destiny of the country; but the manner in which it is exercised has perhaps even more. The longer or shorter duration of power contributes powerfully to the stability of things; but it is only by displaying ideas and principles that a government can succeed in persuading society to reassess itself.

Let us, therefore, again raise up authority without interfering with real liberty. Let us calm the apprehensions that are felt by vanquishing bad passions, and by giving to all noble instincts a proper direction. Let us strengthen religious feeling, without abandoning the conquests of the revolution; and we shall save the country in spite of the parties, the ambitions, and even the infatuations, which our institutions may contain.

(Signed) LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Various persons were mentioned as the members of the New Ministry. Amongst those named were M. Ferdinand Barrot (brother of the late Premier, and Secretary of the Presidency), Minister of the Interior; M. Rouher, of Justice; M. Paixieu, of Public Works; M. Casimir Perier, Foreign Affairs; M. Fould, Finance; Admiral Romain Desfosses, Marine; General d'Hautpoul, War.

Another Ministerial list, in which the names of M. Odillon Barrot, and Dufaure, of the defunct Cabinet, were retained, was stated to be the actual constitution of the new Cabinet as remodelled by the President. It was as follows: viz.—Odillon Barrot, Premier without Portfolio; Dufaure, Interior; Magnan, War; Roaher, Justice; Dupetit Thouars, Marine; Parieu, Public Works; Fould (Jew), Finances; Bineau, Public Instruction; —, Foreign Affairs.

General Changarnier had an interview with the President on Wednesday morning. The General expressed great disappointment at the Ministry being modified in a liberal sense, but did not tender his resignation.

SPAIN.

The Cabinet of Narvaez is at last firmly re-seated in office; the petty intrigue got up by the King-Consort and his confessor having failed from the sheer stupidity of all the parties concerned in it.

ITALIAN STATES.

From the various states of the Peninsula there is no news of any special interest. At Rome, the people are waiting in gloomy silence the decision of the Pope as to further political concessions, without which there appears no probability of peace in the "Eternal City."

In Naples, no further steps have been taken by the Government towards completing the system of terrorism which we noticed a week or two ago had been entered upon by them.

In the Austro-Lombardian provinces, Marshal Radetzky has been appointed Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, and is to fix his residence at Verona. He is to be assisted by two deputies—Count Montecuccoli and Count Strasoldo; the former residing at Milan, and the other at Venice. Prince Schwarzenberg has been named Civil and Military Governor of Milan, and Marshal Puchner Civil and Military Governor of Venice.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Political executions are still perpetrated with unrelenting ferocity at Pesth. Amongst the victims are Prince Woroniecki, who is described as a handsome young man, only twenty-five years of age. He was an Austrian officer when the Hungarian war commenced; and, having left the Emperor's service, and founded a Polish legion, he became its commander. Haynau's troops captured him at Szureg, near Szegedin. He was hanged on the 20th ult., together with M. Abancourt, who, after the Polish movement, had been condemned to twenty years' imprisonment, and who joined the Hungarian insurrection, acting as adjoint of General Dembinski. On the same occasion, also perished by the rope M. Giron, who commanded the German Legion, and assisted in the storming of Buda.

Further executions of the same ignominious character took place also at Pesth, on the 24th, when Baron Seigmund Perenyi and Messrs. Szacsavay and Csernus were hanged on the Holzplatz. Baron Perenyi was in his seventy-fifth year, and had been second President of the Hungarian Upper House (before March, 1848), and a Judge of the High Court of Justice. Throughout the revolution he was on the side of Kossuth and his party. He followed the Hungarian Parliament from Pesth to Szegedin, and from Szegedin to Pesth; and in June last he was appointed to the office of a Judge Curia. Baron Perenyi was a good lawyer, and an excellent speaker. His condemnation and death by the hands of the common hangman have caused a deep and painful sensation in Hungary. M. Csernus was a sheriff, and M. Szacsavay acted as a clerk to the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament. It was he who drew up the Declaration of Independence of the Hungarian nation. The Vienna papers stated that fifteen other executions were expected to take place, and that the Cabinet intended to prolong the state of siege in Hungary for the term of three years.

In Vienna, on the 24th, a Government proposition for the administration of Hungary was published, in which the ancient constitution of Hungary is declared to have been destroyed by the revolution, and the constitution of the 4th March, 1849, set up as forming the basis of the new law, applicable to all the states of the empire. A new statute is to be decreed on the general principle of this constitution—that is to say, unity of the monarchy and equality of rights for the states of the Crown and all races. This proposition was approved by the Emperor at Schönbrunn, on the 17th October.

The payment of the contribution which General Haynau imposed on the Jews of Buda and Pesth was postponed for the present.

Preparations were making at Vienna for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the marriage of the Archduke Francis Charles and the Archduchess Sophia, the Emperor's parents. The festivities were to be honoured by the presence of her Majesty the Queen of Prussia. The Archduchess Sophia, when driving in the vicinity of Salzburg, had her carriage overturned, and sustained serious injury.

RUSSIA.

The peaceful solution of the question of the extradition of the Hungarian refugees in Turkey, which we stated as probable last week, has been confirmed. Fuad Effendi's mission to the Czar has been successful. Count de Nesselrode, the Russian minister, has notified to the Ottoman Envoy, that the Emperor, taking into consideration the letter of the Sultan, limits himself to demanding that the refugees should be expelled from Turkey.

UNITED STATES.

By the steam-ship *Canada* (which made the transit of the Atlantic in 11 days), we have intelligence from New York to the 17th ult., which is of considerable importance.

Official orders were issued by the Government on the 13th ult., decreeing that, on and after the 1st of January next, all vessels with cargoes from Great Britain and Ireland, and sailing under British colours, shall be admitted into all the ports of the Union, or the territories thereof, on the same privileges and terms as are enjoyed by vessels belonging to and sailing under the colours of the American Republic.

The election returns completed subsequent to the America's departure further confirmed the apprehensions of the Taylor cabinet being in a certain minority in the Legislature.

The elections at Philadelphia had given rise to a riot, or series of riots, resulting in the loss of several lives.

The great *rôle* of the American Institute had gone off well in New York. The attendance was immense, and the exhibition of machinery and of manufactured and agricultural articles was larger than on any former occasion.

CANADA.

The advocates of separation from Great Britain, and of annexation to the United States, are getting bolder. They have issued a petition in favour of their views, which had already received upwards of 1200 signatures; whilst a counter petition against annexation had received only 200 names. They had also issued

a declaration of their opinions on the subject, and of the views which have led to their conclusion. The reasons they consider sufficiently strong to induce Great Britain to consent to the prayer of their memorial—otherwise they will not urge their desire further.

The Governor-General was at Toronto.

INDIA.

Intelligence, in anticipation of the overland mail, to the 8th ult., from Calcutta and to the 15th from Madras, arrived during the week. The only news of disorder or turbulence in India comes from Madras, which is usually a very quiet district, and has its origin in the proceedings of a fanatical caste, called Moplahs, a body of whom had committed several depredations, and, upon being pursued by the police, had taken post in a strongly fortified temple, whence the police were unable to dislodge them. A detachment of the 43rd Native Infantry, under Captain White, was then sent to disperse them, but a panic seized the sepoys, and they took to flight, after one ineffectual discharge, leaving Ensign Wise, and some few men who stood by him, at the mercy of the enemy. They were all, after a gallant resistance, cut to pieces, and the Moplahs returned, where, however, they were shortly afterwards routed by a detachment of the 94th regiment, with the loss of sixty-four of their number, the 94th losing only three men.

The cholera had broken out at Bombay, and was continuing its ravages in other parts of India.

A terrible loss of life had occurred at Trichinopoly. At an idolatrous festival, held on the top of the high rock, which was attended by an immense concourse of people, a sudden panic occurred, and the multitude from above pressing upon those below, upwards of 400 were suffocated or trodden to death.

The rumours of Sir C. Napier's retirement in the spring of next year were again renewed.

Later advices than the above were received on Thursday, bringing the Bombay Mails of the 17th of September and the 1st of October.

The former had been too late at Aden to be forwarded along with the Calcutta and Madras Mails, the delay being caused by the extraordinary violence of the monsoon. By this arrival we learn that the rain in India had been excessive, and the consequent flood so great that they rushed up the river-courses at the rate of seventy miles a day, inundating all the low country. The torrents that poured along the course of the Chenab completely overwhelmed and swept away every trace of the famous fort of Mooltan between the 18th of August, when the rain began, and the 23rd of the same month; each of the buildings of which it was composed fell one after another, and the country became wholly covered with water.

There was much sickness among Europeans.

Sir C. Napier and the Governor-General were to leave Simla about the end of October, the former proceeding to Peshawar on a tour of inspection.

CHINA.

By the Indian Mail we have accounts from Hong Kong to the 30th of August, from which we learn that at Canton measures had been adopted by the Chinese authorities to put a stop to smuggling in the river.

On the 22nd of the same month the Portuguese Governor of Macao, the Senhor da Amaral had been most barbarously assassinated by some Chinese. While taking his customary ride in the evening, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, about half a mile from the fort, and within a short distance of the barrier-gate, his Excellency was suddenly attacked by eight ruffians, who literally hacked off his head and hand, and then disappeared. The aide-de-camp was thrown from his horse, and severely wounded. The murder, there was good reason to suppose, had been instigated or connived at by the Chinese authorities, to whom the late Governor had made himself obnoxious. A collision arising out of this sad affair, between the Portuguese soldiers and the Chinese, had been attended with considerable loss of life on both sides. Her Majesty's ship *Amazon* and steamer *Medea* had left Hong Kong for Macao, for the protection of British subjects, and by their presence to give countenance and support to the Portuguese authorities. A French and two American vessels of war were at Macao for similar purposes.

IRELAND.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.—Some regiments of cavalry and infantry have been ordered to the northern province, and one has arrived in the vicinity of Castlewellan, the scene of the Orange outrages on the 12th of July last, to aid the civil force in maintaining tranquillity on the approaching anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot—the day fixed, according to current rumours, for renewed hostile demonstrations by the rival Orange and Ribbon factions. The precautionary arrangements taken by the Government to prevent outrages were said to be complete, and nothing in the shape of disruption would be left to any magistrates connected with one of the turbulent parties. The Earl of Roden has addressed a letter to the Orangemen of the county of Down, earnestly requesting "that they will make no display whatever on Monday next, but remain quietly at their homesteads, occupied in those several duties to which the season of the year calls for their earnest attention."

On Tuesday a great meeting of the Ulster Protestant Association was held at Belfast, to sympathise with Lord Roden on his recent dismissal from the magistracy. The chair was taken by the Marquis of Downshire, and the sentiments given vent to on the occasion were marked by the most violent party spirit.

LORD RODEN AND THE GOVERNMENT.—On Wednesday a private meeting of the nobility and gentry, sympathisers with Lord Roden, was held in Dublin (Lord Lorton presided), when a long series of resolutions were proposed, in reference to the conduct of the Government in dismissing the noble Earl from the commission of the peace. The proposers and seconders were the Earl of Mayo, Mr. G. Hamilton, M.P., Lord Downes, Colonel Bruen, M.P., Lord Castlemaine, Mr. Bunbury, M.P., Lord Dunsany, Mr. Napier, M.P., the Earl of Enniskillen, Mr. G. Woods, &c. It was ultimately resolved that a petition should be presented to the Houses of Lords and Commons, requesting that an inquiry be instituted into the causes which led to the dismissal of Lord Roden from the commission of the peace, and the position in which that act has placed the magistracy of Ireland—to be signed by the magistracy.

CONCILIATION HALL.—The weekly meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association was held in Conciliation Hall on Monday, when Mr. John O'Connell read the following letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath:—"Kells, October 28, 1849.—Dear Mr. O'Connell,—I hailed with delight the reopening of the Association, and have been ever since anxious to congratulate you on your new efforts in behalf of poor afflicted Ireland. I have been on duty for the last four days in this district; it is the richest part of

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

A meeting of the advocates of the Peace Movement was held on Tuesday evening, in Exeter Hall, to receive the report of the deputation which had attended the congress at Paris in August last, and to devise measures for future operations. The hall was densely crowded. Mr. Ewart, M.P., was in the chair; and among those on the platform were Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., Mr. Ellis, M.P., Mr. Joseph Gurney, Mr. Joseph Sturge, and other leading members of the Society of Friends; also, Mr. Scobel, Mr. Robert Owen, the Rev. Mr. Brock, the Rev. Mr. Richards, &c. The following attended as a deputation from the peace-makers of France:—M. Horace Saye, Councillor of State; Frederick Bastial, representative of the people; Joseph Garnier, secretary of the Paris Peace Congress; — Guillaumin, editor of the *Journal des Economistes*; Leon Say, — Poncine, and H. Dupart, Councillor of State. Letters of apology for absence were read from MM. Emile de Girardin, Victor Hugo, de Lamartine, the Archbishop of Paris, &c.

Mr. Ewart, in opening the proceedings, announced the intention of the association to hold a peace congress in the next year in Frankfort, and a series of meetings like the present in Birmingham and other important towns in England, with the view of inviting the people to co-operate with the association in their exertions for the establishment of those principles for which they were contending.

The first resolution carried was as follows:—

That this meeting desires to express its gratitude to the Great Ruler of the nations for the signal success which has attended the labours of the committee during the year, especially in connexion with the Peace Congress, held in the city of Paris in August last; and it would regard that success as an incentive to increased exertion in the future for the accomplishment of the undertaking so auspiciously commenced.

Mr. Samuel Gurney spoke to the resolution, addressing himself to the Christians of the question.—Mr. Cobden, M.P., proposed the next resolution:—

That this meeting receives with the highest satisfaction the assurances of sympathy in this great movement, as conveyed in the letters which have been read from the Archbishop of Paris, from MM. Lamartine, Victor Hugo, de Girardin, and other distinguished foreigners; and it hauls with delight the presence of the gentlemen who have honoured this assembly with their attendance on the present occasion, and trusts that their visit to this country will prove to them a source of personal gratification, and that it will powerfully tend to advance the period when national animosities shall be for ever forgotten, and peace and goodwill prevail throughout the world.

He said it was exactly two years since this island had been frightened from its prosperity by the cry of a threatened invasion from France. They all remembered how great was the alarm on that occasion. He had heard a great deal of talk then of the probability of the French army marching into London at one end, and the Horse Guards marching out of it at the other end. (Laughter.) They might recollect that the highest military authority in the country had swelled the cry of alarm, and that orders had been given to prepare additional coast defences, and to increase the general armaments of the country for the purpose of repelling the attacks of hostile France. What, however, did the men of peace do on that occasion? He could only say for himself it was the wicked cry that was then raised that had brought him into the ranks of the peace party. The peace party stated that they believed the French had no intention of making a wanton attack upon this country. They did more—they proposed to go and seek this fierce and warlike people. They now came to tell them that they had paid that visit, and that the hand which they had tendered to the French people had been most cordially grasped by them. (Cheers.) He now had the pleasure of seeing a deputation there from France; and, in the name of the association, he begged to tender them his hearty welcome. The same organs of the press that had tried to persuade the English people that the French were ready to make war upon this country, now told them that they only feared that the French people had become so pacific that they would not take an interest in foreign politics. Did they think that they would ever learn modesty after this exposure? He would, however, wait until to-morrow morning before he would venture an opinion upon this subject. (Laughter.) Now, he always liked to take up his position upon what their enemies called their weakest plank. He wanted to show, as a practical man and politician, that he could not only repel an attack made upon his flank, but also that he could demolish these statesmen upon their own ground. The most important kind of state craft was diplomacy. Now he would prove that the advocates of the peace principles were the best diplomats. They had lately peace and war in the balance in the East. Great apprehensions had been entertained in respect to the Northern powers. The peace of this country, however, was preserved in that quarter by the understanding which existed between France and England. (Cheers.) But who was it that had occasioned this good understanding? Was it the men who, two years ago, called out for more steam docks and more military armaments? No, it was the men who went over in confidence and amity to France—who placed faith in the French people, and who believed they possessed justice and magnanimity. These were the men that had caused this good understanding. (Cheers.) It was also that rendered war between Russia and Turkey impossible. What was the other essential of state craft? Why, finance. Now, what was their financial position just now? There was a great movement in the country now for financial reform. (Great cheering.) There could be no financial reform but by diminishing the armaments, and taking other precautions against war. What was the amount of their gross expenditure for all purposes, besides the purposes of war, and war preparations? Last year the expenditure of the country was £34,000,000. Out of that more than £47,000,000 were expended upon the interest of the debt for past wars, and for the expenses of the standing army. £7,000,000 out of the £34,000,000 was sufficient to pay the whole expenses of the civil Government, the civil list, the Queen's establishment, the administration of justice, of the poor-law offices, the Home and Foreign Secretaries' offices—in fact, this sum was sufficient to defray the expenditure for conducting the whole machinery of the Government. He would show them, then, who were the real practical financial reformers. He proposed to adopt the same principle between nations as was adopted between private individuals—namely, arbitration. (Cheers.) They were told that this principle might be very good in theory, but it was impracticable. Now he wanted them to make the experiment, for he had not sufficient confidence in their judgments to take their word for anything. (Laughter.) In the next session he intended to propose that they should see whether they could not induce foreign governments to join with them in diminishing the amount of their standing forces. (Hear.) He had put this point privately before statesmen of both countries, and he had never heard them say anything else but that that was the very thing that would suit them. When, however, he proposed that one of them should begin by making a rational proposal to the other, they seemed to be perfectly at a loss to know how they were to set about the matter. Now, until they had made the trial, he for one would not believe that the thing was impracticable. The fleets and navy of this country had been kept up solely in reference to the navy of France. Now, if the governments of both countries continued much longer to pursue this same system, financial ruin would meet them—they would get themselves into the *Gazette*, and then they would not deserve their certificates from the hands of their country. They were now told that these armaments were not kept up for fear of wars between nations, but the wars of rebellion were the greatest evil of the day. If this be the reason assigned for keeping up so large a force, then he would say that this system had been tried long enough to prove that it does not answer. (Cheers.) When he had been invited two years ago to attend the Brussels conference, he mentioned that there were 2,000,000 of men in the pay of the different governments of Europe. They found that in the midst of these 2,000,000 of men there was scarcely one thousand in Europe that was not tottering to its base. Where three soldiers were then employed there were four now placed under pay. In order to account for such proceedings he was induced to think that the governments were anxious to reduce their respective countries to such a state of inextricable confusion that no other men could undertake their offices. In the same way as school-boys act when they do not want to part with their apples—they rub them in the dirt, and thus prevent other boys from asking for them. (Laughter.) He had been often surprised that they did not advertise for somebody with a little common sense to conduct their affairs. If, however, the people are satisfied to pay for the support of an idle soldier for the purpose of oppressing them, why, let them do so—he should not interfere to prevent them. (Hear, hear.) He would do everything that he could to prevent persons lending money for the purpose of keeping up such armaments. He would not go so far as to say that their demonstration here had prevented Austria getting one shilling of the money; but the fact was—that she had never been able to get any money since. (Cheers.) He thought, however, that they took a proper estimate of the right of that Government to ask for such a loan. There was another great northern power in the market for a loan of money. He only read it in the papers of yesterday. It appears that Russia has published an ukase inviting credit for £3,000,000 or £4,000,000. It was proposed that there should be an issue of Treasury bonds. He found it stated that the loan was intended to cover the expenses incurred in the war with Hungary. What now became of the boasted riches of the Russian Government? (Hear.) Were they not told that Russia had taken £2,000,000 of the Austrian loan—that she had lent £500,000 to the Pope; and £200,000 to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Now, he declared that he would not give £25 for what was selling at £108 by the bulls and bears. From the bottom of his heart he thought that heaven had ordained in his Divine Providence that when there was a warlike spirit and huge standing armaments, there should be also bankrupt exchequers, and a poor, miserable, and degraded people. If God had not willed it, even in this world, that the consequence of such wicked courses should be severely felt by mankind, he would doubt very much he should ever see these evils remedied. At the next congress they would have a resolution proposed condemnatory of all interference in the national affairs of other countries. Where one independent nation was invaded by another and a stronger power, on the hypocritical pretence of conferring a benefit upon it, every principle of justice and right was violated. There had been a doctrine promulgated here lately in reference to Hungary, which had afflicted him very much. It had gone forth by the leading organs of this country, by the mouth of the Foreign Secretary himself, that the Government of Austria had the right, by the law of nations, to call upon a neighbouring power to put down their own people. This was not a question of the law of nations, but a question of the responsibility of the Governors to the governed. If the Emperor of Austria could call upon the Cossacks to cut down the liberties of his own subjects, why there would be an end of all responsibility, and an end of all motive by which the people should have the slightest chance of getting good government. (Loud cheering.)

The last resolution agreed to was:—

That, considering the greatness of the work yet to be done in carrying out the objects of the Congress to their full accomplishment, this meeting pledges itself to use its utmost efforts in sustaining the plans of action already formed, in originating any others that new circumstances may demand, and particularly in supplying the funds which an enterprise so extensive and important will require; and it relies on the generosity of the British public for that enlarged co-operation which such an undertaking merits at the hands of all who desire the period when "nations shall learn war no more."

The meeting was addressed by M. Frederick Bastial, M. Horace Say, and other foreigners; and the proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PROPOSED NEW PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH.—On Wednesday night a public meeting of the inhabitants of Chelsea, Fulham, Kensington, and Hammersmith, was held at the Commercial Hotel, Chelsea, for the purpose of considering the best means to be adopted for erecting those districts into a parliamentary borough. The meeting was convened by the West London Reform Association. A report setting forth the following objects aimed at by the association was agreed to: viz. extension of the suffrage to every householder, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, electoral districts based upon population and property, a repeal of the window and a reform of the income-tax, an efficient measure of sanitary reform, a reform of the existing laws relating to the relief of the poor, a proper application of the funds known to exist in this country for charitable purposes, and the obtaining representatives in Parliament for the parishes of Chelsea, Kensington, Hammersmith, and Fulham. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Johnson, of Sloane-street, Mr. Darnford, of Notting-hill, Mr. McMahon, barrister-at-law, &c.

SECOND GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING AT EXETER HALL.—The second great temperance meeting was held at Exeter Hall on Monday night, the subject presented for discussion being, "The influence of the temperance reformation on the extension of religion at home and abroad, and the moral obligation of professing Christians to promote it." The great hall was crowded, and several speeches by clergymen and laymen were made in support of the advantages, temporal and eternal, of the observance of the temperance principle.

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS IN ST. LUKE'S.—At a vestry meeting of the inhabitants of St. Luke, Old-street, held on Tuesday, for the purpose of considering an order issued by the Board of Health, on the 18th ult., for regulating the interments in the parish burial-ground, the subject, after much discussion, was referred to a committee.

THE LORD MAYOR AND THE EX-KING OF THE FRENCH.—A silver cup has just been manufactured for Louis Philippe, which is intended to be presented to the Lord Mayor (Sir J. Duke, M.P.), as a *souvenir* in commemoration of his ex-Majesty's late visit to the Mansion House. The cup is in highly embossed silver scrolls and flowers, having two handles in the style of Queen Anne, with a shield in the centre of the body, on which is engraved the crown and "L. P." It is mounted on a pedestal, on the four panels of which are engraved the inscription, the arms and crown of the late King, the arms of the city of London, and the private arms of the Lord Mayor.

GRAY'S INN.—MICHAELMAS TERM.—The lectures on "The Law of Real Property" will be resumed in the Hall of this Society on Monday, the 5th inst., when an introductory lecture will be delivered on "The Polity and Spirit of the English Laws, and their Suitableness to the Interests of English Society." The ensuing course of lectures will be upon "The Rights and Obligations incident to the Ownership of Land in England." The lectures will, as usual, be delivered every Monday and Thursday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. The "mootings" of the students will take place once in every fortnight, at a time to be fixed by the lecturer. Tickets are given, without restriction, to members of any of the inns of court applying at the steward's office.

FINANCE OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—The usual accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the county of Middlesex, made up from July to October, have just been published. It appears that the total receipts under the ordinary county rate (including £359 1s., the produce of prison labour), amounted to £23,784 1s. 1d., and the total expenditure in respect thereof to £23,374 1s. 1d., leaving a balance of £2409 6s. 3d. Of this expenditure £7580 was in respect of the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields (including tithes, annuities, &c.); £5735 10s. 7d. in respect of the Tothill-fields House of Correction (including payment of interest, and portions of principal of mortgages); and £2001 6s. 1d. (including ditto) was in respect of the new House of Detention at Clerkenwell. The coroner's fees were £2302 5s. 2d.; expenses of removing Scotch and Irish paupers, £2521 4s. 3d.; prosecutions at the Central Criminal Court and Middlesex Sessions, £2187 10s. 1d. The sum received under the act (8th and 9th Vic. c. 126) for the Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell was £6974 6s. 1d.; expenditure, £3280 11s. 1d.; balance, £3693 15s. Received under the act for building an additional lunatic asylum at Colney Hatch, £68,494 3s. 10d.; expenditure, £67,773 0s. 6d.; balance, £721 3s. 4d.

POST-OFFICE CHANGES.—Special instructions were issued from the General Post-office last week to the deputy post-masters, that no alteration was to be made in the circulation of letters on blank days, so that correspondence to and from the north and north-west, and the south and south-west, should be sent by way of Exeter as heretofore. The only correspondence that was to be sent through London was that going to and fro from the east and the south, west, and south-west. These instructions did not reach the distant offices in time, and consequently a great portion of the correspondence that ought to have been sent through Exeter was sent through London. It is still to be the great forwarding office on blank days, and the correspondence forwarded in the London bag on those days is to be limited to letters for London through, and which are prepaid by stamps the full letter rates, the Sunday duties in London can never require anything like the full force on. It does not seem to be generally known that previous to the recent regulations it was only persons living in the eastern parts of England that were totally prohibited from corresponding with those living in the west and south-west on those days. Parties living in the Isle of Wight, for instance, could send a letter to Liverpool on Saturday the same as any other day, and it would reach the latter place on Monday morning by way of Exeter.

FIRE IN LONDON.—The records kept by the fire brigade of the outbreaks in the metropolis and its suburbs, during the present year, commencing from Jan. 1, detail upwards of 700. The probable amount of property destroyed at these fires is about £150,000.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A SURGEON.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest on Thursday on the body of Mr. Thomas Morton, of Woburn-place, Russell-square, late one of the surgeons of University College Hospital, and also surgeon to the Queen's Bench Prison. The evidence, which was very lengthy, went to show that deceased had been in rather a desponding state of mind since the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Cooper, author of the "Surgical Dictionary," in December last. He nevertheless continued to attend as usual to his professional duties, and generally left town on Saturday, to join his wife and only daughter, a child aged four years, at his country residence at Shepperton. The unfortunate man came to town on Monday last, and after visiting his patients went to the hospital, where he had some conversation with one of his colleagues on the subject of resigning the post he held in that institution, assigning as his reason for doing so that he had inherited a good fortune, and did not wish to go on slaving all his life. His colleague tried to dissuade him from resigning, but he said he had written the letter, and, if he did not send it this week, he should in three months. The same night the unhappy man went home at eleven o'clock, and, after a short time, retired to rest. The next morning he got up at an early hour, and came down stairs, but returned to his room again, and at nine o'clock, when his wife went up stairs to call him, he was found lying in bed quite dead, with an open Bible apparently just fallen out of his hand. Medical assistance was instantly called in, but, of course, without avail, and a *post mortem* examination proved that he had swallowed a large quantity of prussic acid. The following are copies of the letters he left on the hall table on Tuesday morning. The first was addressed to his wife, at Shepperton, and ran thus:—

7, Woburn-place, December 30, 1849.
My dearest Mary Ann,—Employ no lawyer to execute my will. You and Ann can do it, if you will take advice; I am sure Mr. Pringle will advise you. You will find £100 in my drawer, in the volume of Bell's Surgery, p. 472. Also, nearly £450 at Hoare's bank. Pay my debts, which are small. Let my pictures and prints be sold in the spring by Christie and Manson. May God bless you and Missie, and preserve you ever from harm or trouble.

To Mrs. Morton.
Your most affectionate husband, THOMAS MORTON.

It would have been fortunate had I never been connected with the College.

The second was addressed to Charles C. Atkinson, Esq., University College, London, and contained his resignation of the office of surgeon to the hospital attached to that institution. The letter to Mr. Atkinson was as follows:—

7, Woburn-place, Russell-square, Oct. 25, 1849.

My dear Sir,—May I request you to do me the favour to lay before the Council of the College my resignation of the office I hold in the hospital. My best thanks are due to you and all my colleagues for much kindness I have received during the long period I have had the pleasure of being connected with the institution. With every good wish for the health of yourself and family, I remain, my dear sir, yours very sincerely,

To Charles C. Atkinson, Esq., &c.

The resignation was couched in the following terms:—

7, Woburn-place, Russell-square, Oct. 21, 1849.

My Lords and Gentlemen—I beg to resign the office of surgeon which I hold in the University College Hospital, and, at the same time, to request your most grateful thanks for the honour you conferred upon me in electing me to it. I desire to take this opportunity to express my sincerest good wishes for the continued prosperity of the College, and all connected with it. I remain, with the greatest respect, my Lords and gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS MORTON.

From a variety of paper and written documents found in the deceased's study, it was clear that he had suffered occasionally from great nervous debility, induced, as he supposed, by drinking, though the evidence did not show that he indulged to any excess in this vice. One of the papers in question ran thus:—

Let me not forget my dreadful feelings (*dilettum tremens*) after taking two or three pints of beer. Drink only water, and never exceed of beer out of one glass. When I fall it is by thoughtlessness and want of firmness, also by an opinion that I cannot stand a good deal of beer. The health, temper, and character of a beer-drinker are undermined. One should never exceed a pint of beer a day. I am better on water. I never was so happy as on water.

I have only to remember my dreadful sufferings the mornings after taking so much beer or wine. Love suicidal feelings, despondent and gloomy thoughts, pulse 100 to 120, head dizzy, limbs tremulous, pains about heart, flatulence and eructations, incapacity for duty of any kind, temper irritable and overbearing, expensive habits, loss of time, forgetfulness of engagements, everything in disorder, and all for what? Because I choose to take two pints of ale or half a bottle of wine.

Never take beer or wine in the morning.

Rule.—Let me never exceed my quantum under any circumstances. Let me pass the decanters and not touch them. Let me not take wine and beer together. Two glasses of wine are quite sufficient in two or four hours. Kiss early from me. Avoid champagne and Moselle.

Rule.—Live quietly and uneventfully. Do not be in a hurry to get rich—but work slowly and carefully, and soberly. Eight hours rest. Always be doing some good and useful work. Do not dwell on unpleasant affairs. Laugh and be cheerful. Remember the happy lightness of a water-drinker.

Rule.—Avoid suppers.

Mr. Hewitt k-pot out of drinking by his religious and moral duties. Also by associating with old men. The strength and cheerfulness of strong drinks induces great exhaustion next day. Remember Mr. Cooper, Brodie, Quaife, Sir J. File, Dr. Headlam, and Valepole, all take very little.

After a very careful charge from the Coroner—in the course of which Mr. Wakley described the deceased as a young man of great promise, whose death would be universally regretted in the profession—the jury, without returning a verdict of "Temporary insanity." The deceased was only 30 years of age, and has left a widow, and one daughter four years old.

FREEMEN OCCUPIERS IN THE CITY OF LONDON.—On Thursday last there was exhibited for public inspection, without payment of any fee, a list of all freemen occupiers at each ward in the City entitled to vote in the forthcoming elections of aldermen, common-conculmen, or other ward officers. The list will be exhibited for a fortnight. Before the 1st of August last only householders could vote, but now joint occupiers to £10 are privileged, by virtue of the new act 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 94, local.

FALL OF A LARGE WAREHOUSE.—On Saturday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a large warehouse belonging to Messrs. Williams, leather-sellers, and in the occupation of Mr. John Turner, corn and coal merchant, at No. 31, Lime-street, City, fell down with a tremendous noise, smashing everything that it came in contact with. Several houses were much damaged, especially that of Mr. J. Townsend, who, with his wife, Townsend and family, was sitting in the back-room immediately opposite to the building. The accident was owing to the entire decay of the fabric. Had the circumstance occurred a few minutes earlier, the lives of several individuals must inevitably have been sacrificed.

ACCIDENTS DURING THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE COAL EXCHANGE.—

On Tuesday several severe accidents occurred near London-bridge and Southwark-bridge, at the time of the Royal procession was passing down the river to the new Coal Exchange. About a quarter to one o'clock, a large number of persons had collected on Southwark-bridge, and there was scarcely any room for any vehicles to pass. After the procession had passed, a rush was made by several hundreds of persons, to leave the bridge on the Middlesex side. On reaching the toll-gate, both gates were thrown open, for the purpose of affording a better egress from the bridge. A horse and cart, which was being driven at a slow pace in front of the crowd, was suddenly stopped, while passing between the gate, in consequence of the rush being so great from behind, and from persons attempting to pass on both sides of the cart, which was completely fixed, and could not move one way or the other. Several persons were also jammed against the bars, and were unable to extricate themselves. A respectably dressed person, named James Hollis, who had by some means got his right leg between the spokes of the wheel, and being unable to extricate it, was forced to the ground. His cries for assistance were heard by some persons in front of the crowd, and after considerable difficulty he was dragged into the road and placed in the toll-house, where it was found that he was unable to walk. A stretcher was obtained, and the unfortunate young man was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was found to have received a compound fracture of the right leg. A lady, named Pearce, residing in Stamford-terrace, Borough, was also knocked down by the crowd while attempting to leave the bridge, and before she could be raised was trampled upon, and received several severe injuries about the body. Numerous other persons received injuries, more or less, during the struggle to leave the bridge; and after the crowd had somewhat spread about, ladies were seen minus their shawls, and their bonnets and dresses being much disfigured. About the same time, a man, named William Butler, living in Redcross-street, Borough, met with a severe accident, from which he is now lying dangerously ill at Guy's Hospital. Shortly after the disembarkation of the Royal visitors, Butler, who had been standing upon the pavement near the kerb-stone, was suddenly pushed by the crowd, who were about leaving the bridge, with considerable force into the road. He fell, and an immense body of persons passed over him; some were thrown down, and shared the same fate, but were not so severely injured as Butler. After several hundred individuals had passed, a circle was made by main force, and the unfortunate man was dragged to the steps of the bridge. He was perfectly insensible, and was bleeding profusely from the nose. He was at once removed to Guy's Hospital, where he was quickly attended to by the house surgeon. He was stripped, and his body was found to be covered with bruises and contusions. His left leg was also fractured. Several minor accidents occurred on the same bridge, but were of no public importance.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Saturday evening last, about half-past seven o'clock, as Mr. John Perowne, of Clarendon-square, Somers-town, was walking along Duncan-terrace, Is



THE PROCESSION SEEN WESTWARD FROM WATERLOO-BRIDGE.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.

OPENING OF THE NEW COAL EXCHANGE.

ON Tuesday the superb new Coal Exchange in Lower Thames-street was inaugurated with great splendour, the event being signalised by the honour of a Royal visit to the city. There has been no such splendid civic ceremony since the opening of the New Royal Exchange by her Majesty, just five years and two days since (Oct. 28, 1844); and there has been no such pageant by water since

the opening of the new London-bridge, by their Majesties King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, August 1, 1831.

It was originally announced that Queen Victoria would honour the city with her presence on Tuesday last; and we regret that her Majesty has been prevented by illness from fulfilling her gracious intention. It was, however, as publicly announced that such indisposition was not of a serious nature; and this circumstance, besides the promised presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert (as the representative of her Majesty) accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the future Sovereign of these realms, together with

his eldest sister, the Princess Royal, to be introduced to the City and its functionaries, neutralised any feelings of disappointment that might otherwise have existed. Next to the presence of the Queen herself, there could not have been a more interesting grace added to the civic ceremonial than by the above introduction.

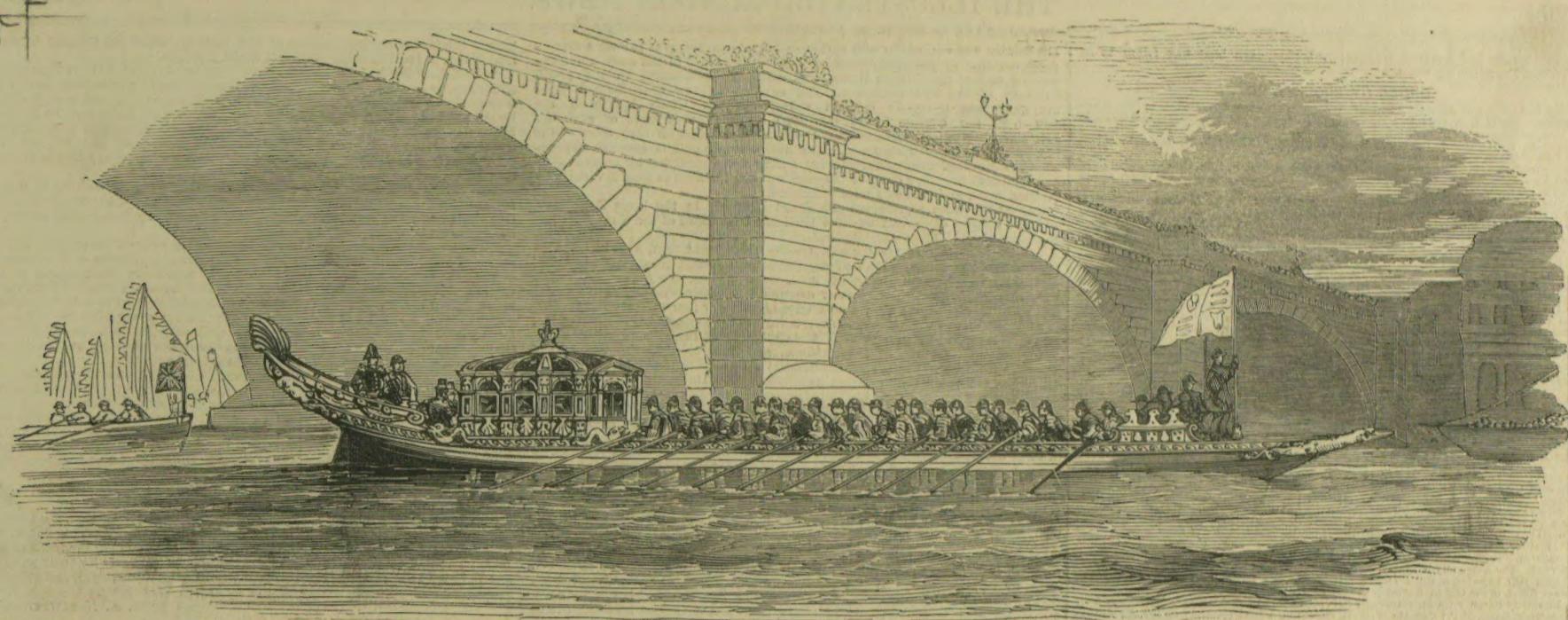
We shall now proceed to detail the ceremony, commencing with

THE ARRANGEMENTS OF THE COURT.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal left Windsor Castle on Tuesday morning, for town, at



THE PROCESSION SEEN EASTWARD FROM SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE.



THE ROYAL BARGE PASSING LONDON-BRIDGE.

ten minutes before ten o'clock, travelling by a special train on the Great Western Railway. Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, General Wemyss, and Colonel Seymour were in attendance on Prince Albert. The Prince of Wales and Princess Royal were attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton and Mr. Birch. At twenty minutes before ten o'clock the special train arrived at the Paddington station. The Prince, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, who were all dressed very plainly, upon alighting from the Royal carriage, were received by the directors and several officers of the company, who handed them to the carriages that were waiting for them; and the Royal party immediately drove off to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

At a quarter past twelve o'clock, Prince Albert left the Palace for the New Coal Exchange. The Royal party occupied three carriages. In the first carriage were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, and the Duke of Norfolk, K.G. Master of the Horse. In the second carriage were the Dowager Lady Lyttelton; the Marquis of Ormonde, K.P., Lord in Waiting to the Queen; Lord George Lennox, Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince; and Mr. Birch. In the third carriage were the Groom in Waiting to the Queen; Sir Frederic Stovin, the Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness; Col. Wyld, Equerry in Waiting to the Queen; Gen. Wemyss, and the Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour. His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore the uniform of Captain-General of the Hon. Artillery Company, with the ensigns of the orders of the Garter and the Golden Fleece. On the Prince entering his carriage the guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards on duty on the Palace lawn, with the band of the regiment, received his Royal Highness with the usual honours. The guard was under the command of Colonel Walker.

Part of the Royal suite had preceded Prince Albert from St. James's Palace. About half-past eleven a detachment of the Life Guards appeared in front of the Palace, as also a body of the C division of police, under the orders of Mr. Superintendent Beresford, who also did duty in the Park, to preserve the line in the progress of the Royal cortège to Whitehall. By this time, a large concourse of persons awaited the approach of the Royal family, and the extreme fineness of the day added much to the holiday gaiety of the scene. The appearance of the Prince, with the Royal children, gave rise to a burst of loyalty from the crowd, which was graciously acknowledged. At the time, the churches of St. John's, St. Margaret's, and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields rang joyous peals; and on the flag-staff of the latter was displayed the Royal standard.

The point selected for embarkation was

WHITEHALL STAIRS,

named after the old palace, but appearing somewhat more eastward than in the print of Whitehall, before the fire of 1691, caused by the negligence of a maid-servant, who, to save the labour of cutting a candle from a pound, burnt it off, and carelessly threw the rest aside before the flame was out.

It was high tide, though not quite so high as when it flooded the kitchen, in Pepys's time, and the chine of beef could not be roasted for the Countess of Castlemaine, when King Charles II. was to sup with her, soon after the birth of her son, the Duke of Grafton. Nor was the tide so high as when Charles II. reminded the House of Commons to amend their ways; the Queen having been much inconvenienced by finding Whitehall surrounded with water.

At Whitehall Stairs there was a gay gathering of boats and craft of various periods and styles of decoration—from that age of gold-carving, the time of Queen Anne, to the certainly not over-wrought steam-vessel exteriors of our own times. Among the "golden glisters" was the state barge of the Lord Mayor, who, at 11 o'clock, accompanied by Alderman Humphrey and other members of the Court of Aldermen, and by a deputation from the Navigation Committee, took water at London-bridge, and, with the flood-tide still running, proceeded hither in his Lordship's barge. There, too, lay the little *Elin*, the last built Royal steamer, surrounded by a flotilla of boats, some belonging to men-of-war, and painted black—others painted blue, with gilt mouldings, which denoted them to be attached to the Royal yacht. The wherries of the Thames Police, the Harbour Master, and the Water Bailiff were also darting about with official promptitude. Close in-shore was the Royal barge, which had been newly gilt for the occasion, and, with its pavilioned poop, had a right regal appearance. It was built for Frederick, Prince of Wales, her Majesty's great-grandfather, and is rowed by 22 men. There, too, were the Queen's gaily gilt shallop, and the Admiralty

barges—all drawn up, waiting the arrival of the Prince Consort. The Admiralty barge, by the way, was presented to the Council of the Admiralty by Prince George of Denmark, when Lord High Admiral. This barge was the one employed to convey the body of Lord Nelson from Greenwich to St. Paul's. The gilding of the older barges, more especially the silken civic banners that rustled in the fresh breeze blowing from the west, carried the mind's eye back to the ancient pageantry of the Thames—an association aided by the train of watermen in scarlet liveries; but we missed the water-gate, and the battlemented parapets and gables of Old Whitehall, to accord with these gay personations of olden pageantry. A steam-boat is so exclusively of our own age, as to prevent the thoughts wandering to any other.

Upon the arrival of the Lord Mayor's barge, Commodore Eden proceeded in his gig alongside to pay his respects to his Lordship. The Trinity barge had also arrived at the stairs, when the Deputy Master of the Trinity House, Sir John Pelly, Bart., landed and proceeded to Whitehall-gardens to pay his respects to Sir Robert Peel, Bart., one of the elder brethren. The United Service Museum seemed to be the rendezvous.

Shortly after this, the Lords of the Admiralty embarked, and the other officers and gentlemen also proceeded to their boats or to their respective stations.

At length the Royal carriages passed through the Horse Guards gates, amidst great applause; and crossed the road to the narrow way leading to Whitehall Stairs, at the head of which the Prince was met by Captain Lord Adolphus Fitz-clarence, who conducted their Royal Highnesses to the place of embarkation, the whole of the pathway being laid with red cloth, and covered by a handsome awning. Here the Prince was received by Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey (who had arrived a few minutes previously), and Commodore Eden, and by means of a very convenient stage and platform, constructed by Mr. Lang, master shipwright of Woolwich Dockyard, who was present and superintended its use, the Royal party entered the Queen's state barge, the Royal standard floated at the stern, and amidst enthusiastic cheers from a very large assemblage of persons, from the gardens of Lord Liverpool on one side, and from the Privy-gardens on the other, the men lowered their oars and pulled out into the stream. The noble Premier and the Home Secretary immediately entered their boat, and the Commodore was soon in his advanced position; and now from a *mélée* of barges, gigs, police and harbour boats, standards, ensigns, and pendants, with more than military precision, the Royal barge squadron speedily dropped into its regular order, and proceeded—the first sound of the National Anthem bursting across the water from the crowded deck of one of the *Citizen* steam-boats.

Above Whitehall Stairs there were but few boats; the barges were, however, crowded with spectators; and the ugly parapet of Westminster-bridge was made slightly by its fringe of human faces.

The departure of the pageant had a truly majestic effect. Captain Rowland, the chief harbour-master, having proceeded down the river to see that all was clear, a few rapid strokes placed Commodore Eden's six-oared gig in advance: before



THE DEBARKATION AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY.

the Royal barges had reached Hungerford-bridge, each boat had fallen to its station, and the following was the

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

1st.—Commodore Eden, Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, attended by his Flag-Lieutenant, Mr. G. E. K. Gore, in a gig rowed by six men, his blue broad pendant flying in the bow, and the ensign in the stern.
2nd.—The six-oared galleys of the Water Ballif of the City of London, Nathaniel Saunders, Esq., attending on the Lord Mayor.
3rd.—The twelve-oared barge of Vice-Admiral the Hon. G. Elliott, C.B., Commander in Chief at the Nore, attended by his Flag-Lieutenant, Mr. Fitzjames McGregor, the white ensign flying in the bow.
4th.—The Lord Mayor's state barge; containing the Lord Mayor, Alderman Humphrey, M.P.; Mr. Deputy Chubb, Chairman of the Navigation Committee; and Mr. Deputy Harrison, being a deputation to attend on the Royal party. This ancient barge, profusely decorated with carving and gilding, was rowed by eighteen and steered by two men in silver uniforms with massive silver badges, and was in command of the City Bargemaster. Mr. George Seagrove, attired in scarlet, with gold epaulettes, and gold-laced cocked hat. The barge carried two large flags, bearing the City Arms and the arms of the Lord Mayor. The barge pulled heavily but steadily.
5th.—THE QUEEN'S STATE BARGE, containing Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, &c., and the Princess Royal, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, &c. The state barge was steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H., and was rowed by the men rotund as "the Queen's watermen" by the Lord Chamberlain; Mr. Roberts, of Lambeth, being the Queen's barge-master. They were attired in scarlet uniforms, with gold badges and black velvet caps. The Queen's state barge looked remarkably splendid, having been newly gilded and decorated. She is specially a river boat, and rowed lightly and swiftly. The deck-house is exceedingly handsome, but comparatively small. The barge is 61 feet in length.

The Queen's state barge was escorted by four boats belonging to the *Victoria and Albert*. The barge has not been used above half-a-dozen times for the last twenty years. She was employed in conveying King William IV. and Queen Adelaide on a state visit to Greenwich, August 1, 1835; and by her Majesty and Prince Albert on their visit to the Thames Tunnel, July 26, 1848.

6th.—THE QUEEN'S SHALLOP, rowing 10 oars, containing the state officers of the Queen's household, Lord Alfred Faget, Major-General Wemyss, &c.

7th.—The Admiralty Barge, with the Admiralty flag, containing the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty—the Right Hon. Sir Francis Baring, Bart., M.P.; First Lord; Rear-Admiral Deans Dundas, C.B., M.P.; Rear-Admiral M. F. F. Berkeley, C.B., M.P.; Captain Lord John Hay, C.B., M.P.; Captain Milne; the Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; John Parker, Esq., M.P.; and several other members of the Admiralty.

This spacious barge, rowed by 14 men, was built by Mr. Lang of Woolwich Dockyard. The Admiralty barge was escorted on the starboard side by the barge of Captain Sir John Hill, superintendent of Deptford Dockyard, and on the port side by the barge of Captain Elliot of the Ocean flag-ship at Sheerness.

8th.—Admiralty Barge, with the Admiralty flag, containing Lord John Russell, M.P., and Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.; Captain W. A. B. Hamilton, second secretary to the Admiralty, and Sir G. Cornwall Lewis. This barge was rowed by eight men.

9th.—Second Admiralty barge, rowed by ten men, containing the principal officers of the department of the Navy at Somerset House—Captain Sir Baldwin W. Walker, K.C.B., Surveyor of the Navy; Lieut.-Col. Irvine, C.B., Director-General of Works, &c.

10th.—Fourth Admiralty barge, in attendance.

11th.—Trinity Barge, rowed by twelve men, containing the Deputy Master of the Trinity House; Sir John Pelly, Bart.; Sir Robert Peel, Bart.; and other elder brethren of the corporation, attired in the Trinity uniform, wearing cocked hats and swords, the heavy rich silk flag of the Trinity House covering the bow of the boat.

These were the chief boats in this grand procession; but other men-of-war boats followed; the rear being brought up by the Admiralty steamer and one of the Citizen steamers that had been in attendance on the Lord Mayor's barge.

Advancing, then, in the foregoing order, the barge squadron being flanked by the gigs of the Thames police and harbour-masters, the sight was one of rare magnificence, as seen from the shore, or from the numerous stationary river craft; whilst the view of the banks of the river, and the buildings on each side, was very striking.

The procession was saluted with cheers as it advanced; and there was an accumulation of applause at Hungerford-bridge, which was crowded to excess. All undue strain upon the bridge was prevented, by barriers; to compensate for which additional security the toll was raised to one penny. The wharves on the river banks were crowded; all elevations were taken advantage of; the roof of Godwin's Brewery, for example, was gaily decked with streamers, and had a goodly company of spectators; and the lofty Shot Tower was bristling with heads.

WATERLOO-BRIDGE

was peopled from a comparatively early hour, and the toll was doubled; so that the day's receipts will, we trust, sensibly augment the next account for this, the noblest bridge in the world, though its builders have been worst paid for it.

The view from the balustrades was a glorious scene: never was a greater display of bunting on the river bank or river craft; and how bravely it fluttered in the breeze! The noble Adelphi Terrace was filled with spectators; and the little Terrace below, with Inigo Jones's water-gate, had its privileged company.

Our Artists have selected the view of the pageant from Waterloo bridge for one of their illustrations. Under the third arch on the Middlesex side the procession disappeared, to emerge upon a scene of increased excitement. The river facade of Somerset House was swarming with spectators. The grand terrace, the windows, and the very roof, had their occupants. The cheering now became more sustained and enthusiastic; the ladies waved their white handkerchiefs, and the display of bunting increased. On the Thames Police vessel opposite Somerset House seemed to be assembled all the flag demonstrations of the world. The piers and wharves were more crowded; the owners of the latter generally availed themselves of the opportunity of affording their friends a fine view of the pageant: at Messrs. Cory and Son's coal-wharf, opposite the Temple Gardens, a large company had this treat backed by handsome hospitality. On this side were mostly stationed barges; while on the City side were steamers, safely moored fore and aft to a strong iron chain, secured round the piers of the bridges, and running along the whole line, the various vessels being additionally secured in their stations by their anchors.

THE TEMPLE GARDENS

merit special notice for their loyal display. The terrace and both the gardens, occupied by the Benchers and their families and friends, presented an array of beauty not equalled throughout the river route. By the way, the profusion of chrysanthemums, which stud the borders and parterres at this late season, were much admired. Facing the river was another floral display—a tasteful device, consisting of a crown, flanked on either side with A. and V. in evergreens and garlands. There was also a profusion of appropriate flags, and amongst them most prominently floated the ancient standard of the Templars, with its flying horse upon a pure white ground, and a red cross encircled with "In hoc signo vinces." There was a large *cortege* of carriages in the Temple-yard; and immediately after the procession had passed, the Benchers and their guests sat down to an elegant *déjeuner* in the Inner Temple Hall—two ladies accompanying each Member. Several of the visitors took the opportunity of inspecting the celebrated Round Church, and the noble Hall of the Middle Temple.

And now, amidst loud applause, and bands of musicians whose strains were anything but uni-tonorous, the pageant swept on to

BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE,

between which and the Temple the line was formed by a fleet of Watermen, Citizen, and Sons of the Thames steamers: these, as well as the barges opposite, were converted into platforms, which were covered by spectators; and the wharves had their galleries filled with gaily-dressed company. The piers were also fully occupied. Blackfriars-bridge was densely crowded; nothing could exceed the beauty of the procession seen from this point, as it assumed the crescent form which the river here describes. And strange it was to see in the galleries of St. Paul's Cathedral some curious visitors, enjoying the enchantment which distance lent to the view—tak'g their notion, perhaps, from the splendid effect in the great Colosseum panorama of the metropolis.

From Blackfriars-bridge, on the north, the Woolwich and Citizen Companies' steamers, gaily dressed with flags, mostly kept the line; and opposite, Bankside presented a line of coal-waggons filled with sight-seers, while "the Bank" itself had much of the liveliness of a fair. This was continued beyond

SOUTHWAKE-BRIDGE,

which was crowded with spectators of the "paying class." Here the cheering of the most distant groups reached across the water, its fainter sounds alternating not unpleasantly with the hums given more at hand. The mass of human beings seemed to swell every moment in magnitude; and when London-bridge drew near, it was very clear that the City had in truth come down to the water's edge to give the Royal visitors a right hearty welcome. The Royal barge was stopped for a few minutes, while the inmates of it listened to the cheers of the children of Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School, certainly the loudest and most telling of any that were given on the river; and besides this merit they had also invited the attention of his Royal Highness by presenting to his Royal Highness, through Alderman Humphrey, whose new wharf they occupied as a stand, a dutiful and loyal address.

Our Artists have depicted the gay scene, viewed from Southwark-bridge. The proprietors of the wharves hereabout entertained large companies of their friends: at Messrs. Chaplin and Horne's there were no fewer than 1200 visitors, of whom 500 were regaled with luncheon, and the day was wound up with a ball to 800.

As the Royal barge swept beneath

LONDON BRIDGE (See the Illustration).

deafening was the crash of bells ringing, bands playing, and voices cheering, as the barges swept down alongside. It was, indeed, a glorious sight. Pyramids of men, formed upon the chimney-stacks and upon the highest buildings, the men-of-war's men stretched out upon the yards of the Government steamers, the larger craft dressed with flags from truck to keel, from stem to stern; the thousands of faces that peeped from the windows of the houses on the banks, and hundreds of heads that protruded through the gaily-decorated rigging of the ships in the stream; the gilded barges and the beautiful purple-sided boats of the Royal yacht; the fantastically-attired crews of the various City companies, and the brilliant uniforms of the army and navy—never for a moment the same, but for ever shifting, made up a scene of kaleidoscopic variety, yet of impressive grandeur and magnificence. A countless myriad of eyes peered over London Bridge, from the top of the Custom House, Fishmongers' Hall; the Adelaid Hotel, the battlements of the towers of St. Saviour's and St. Olave's; and even the Monument, which had been thronged as early as nine o'clock.

Before we describe the landing, we shall detail the splendid preparations at

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY.

This noble esplanade had been placed at the disposal of the civic authorities for the reception of the Royal guests, and most judiciously had they availed themselves of the site. A stupendous circular pavilion, seventy-two feet in diameter, and of proportionate loftiness (furnished by Mr. B. Edgington, of Duke-street, Borough), had been erected opposite the landing-place at the eastern extremity of the quay. This tent—which was the same that was used at Cambridge, on the installation of Prince Albert as Chancellor of the University—was of graceful form, and the interior was elegantly decorated with flags. A number of union jacks and ensigns were tastefully clustered round the central pillar.

The terrace was covered in with various-coloured canvass, so as to form a magnificent corridor or passage, extending the whole length of the quay, along the western end of the Custom House, and across Thames-street, to the grand entrance of the Coal-Exchange. The covered avenue thus formed upon the quay was thirty-six feet in width, and the whole length of the side next the Custom House was filled up with nine tiers of seats for spectators. Similar accommodation was also provided on both sides of the remaining portion of the passage. The entire length of this covered way was about six hundred feet, and it afforded sitting accommodation for between 3000 and 4000 persons. The floors of the pavilion and the avenue were covered with crimson cloth, and the seats were cushioned.

Our Artists have represented this grand spectacle in the large Engraving, within a *bordure* of devices selected from the decorations of the New Coal Exchange.

The whole scene was truly gorgeous—the magnificent tent, with its trophies and shields, its gilt poles and tasteful draperies; and the splendid group of company, in uniforms of scarlet and gold, court dresses, and Aldermanic robes, their richness relieved by the lighter costume of the fair visitors. Each vessel had its band, and on the quay were stationed three or four military bands.

At about eleven o'clock the different actors in the pageant began to assemble, and take their appointed stations. A detachment of the Hon. Artillery Company took up a position on the platform, and were speedily followed by the Gentlemen-at-Arms, whose splendid helmets were objects of general admiration. Distinguished visitors now began to arrive. The Duke of Wellington came early, and was loudly cheered. The Marquis of Anglesey had also a cordial reception, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was welcomed with marked and general demonstrations. "God save the Queen" was struck up by the band on the entrance of his Royal Highness, amid loud and general cheering. A large detachment of the Grenadier Guards were stationed in the pavilion, to act as a guard of honour. They were accompanied by the splendid band of the regiment, which was posted on the quay, delighted the spectators by the performance of numerous popular airs.

The point of landing, as we have already said, was nearly at the eastern extremity of the Custom House-quay. Two large floating platforms, or "dumb lighters," measuring nearly 100 feet each, had been moored abreast of each other in front of the quay wall, in order that the Royal barges might be able to draw up close alongside. Both these platforms were covered and enclosed at the sides with striped canvass—red and white—and they communicated by a covered way with the grand pavilion on the quay. Shortly before half-past twelve o'clock, the deputations of Aldermen and Common-Councillors, attended by the Mace-bearer and the usual officials, proceeded to the floating platform, to await the arrival of the anxiously-expected visitors.

THE DEBARCATION.

At five minutes to one, the guns at the Tower announced the arrival of the Royal barge at London-bridge, under the centre arch of which it glided amid deafening cheers; and, preceded by the City barge, slowly approached the landing-place. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen came first: the former clad in a splendid state mantle of crimson velvet, profusely ornamented; and the latter in their robes of ceremony. Next came the Royal barge, with its precious freight. When the Prince Consort landed, leading the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, each by a hand, a cheer of welcome resounded from one end of the gay corridor to the other, which the Prince and the Royal children frequently and gracefully acknowledged.

A procession was then formed, the civic authorities taking the lead. Then came the Royal party, accompanied by Lady Lyttelton; and after them Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Sir F. T. Baring, Sir G. Grey, Sir R. Peel, and a host of notabilities in brilliant uniforms or court dresses. The Duke of Wellington joined in the pavilion, as did also Sir Robert Peel. The Lord Mayor having addressed a few words to the Prince, the procession from the pavilion to the Coal Exchange commenced; his Royal Highness walking between the two children, and bowing to the spectators as he passed along the covered platform erected upon the quay. This formed, perhaps, the most remarkable feature in the ceremony. The Royal party were loudly cheered as they proceeded along the quay: and the entire body of the spectators rose *en masse*, and the congratulations received by the Prince and the Royal children were such as must have made a deep and lasting impression upon them. The procession advanced, the trumpeters playing "God save the Queen."

Colonel Bentinck, of the 1st battalion of Coldstream Guards, was the brigade officer in attendance, and directed the operations of the military present. The Guard of Honour to receive the Royal personages on landing was composed of a company of the 2nd battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards from the Tower. Colonel Onslow, Captain Viscount Chetwton, and Lieutenant Gibbs were the officers in attendance with the Guard of Honour.

When the Royal family emerged from the gangway into the Pavilion, they were received with a cordial cheer: but the prevailing feeling was anxiety to see the Royal children; and many and warm were the expressions of admiration which were uttered as the young Prince and Princess passed down the corridor hand in hand with their illustrious parent. The Prince of Wales, who seemed pale and somewhat timid, wore a white waistcoat and trousers, a black velvet coat with a single row of gilt buttons, a white turn-down collar, and black neckerchief, and a white cap with a black band. The Princess Royal wore a pink quilted satin bonnet, with a small feather of the same colour at the side, a black velvet mantle drawn in at the waist, a green silk frock with white stripes and three flounces, and pale drab boots.

The neighbourhood of the Coal Exchange itself was a scene of great bustle from an early hour. About 1200 ladies and gentlemen were to be accommodated within the building, and three times that number were to witness the Royal procession in the long avenue through which it passed from the water-side to the Exchange; and the arrival of so many, and the marshalling them to their proper places in a short period, rendered necessary some careful and skilful arrangements.

The company began to arrive soon after nine o'clock. Lord Campbell, who wore a Court suit of black velvet, came very early; but was soon followed by the Duke of Wellington, who was received with a long loud cheer. His Grace, who looked in extremely good health, was dressed in a Field-Marshal's uniform; he entered into animated conversation with the Marquis of Salisbury, who had just come, and subsequently with Mr. Goulburn and the Chevalier Bunsen. The Duke also conversed for some time with the Lady Mayoress; and several other ladies procured introductions to his Grace.

About half-past twelve o'clock, the Duke of Cambridge arrived, and was very warmly greeted. His Royal Highness soon made his way to the Duke of Wellington who pointed out some of the decorations of the building to the Royal guest with evident admiration. The Duke of Cambridge could not forbear exclaiming loudly, "Beautiful, beautiful! very handsome!" They stood upon the floor of the great hall or rotunda in which the market is to be held—a circular apartment sixty feet in diameter, having round its sides three tiers of galleries, one above another, from which the various counting-houses are to be entered. The hall is surmounted by a noble glass dome, the centre of which is seven-four feet from the floor.

THE NEW COAL EXCHANGE.

As the superb edifice is described elsewhere, we shall here only detail the fittings for the Royal reception. Opposite the grand entrance from Thames-street was a throne erected for her Majesty, and by the throne were placed three chairs of state. The various recesses in the hall and galleries were occupied with tables, on which was placed an elegant *déjeuner*, and which glittered with costly plate. The galleries were crowded with ladies and gentlemen in full dress, and the area was filled with the more distinguished personages, all in court suits or in uniform, the Gentlemen at Arms lining the circle.

It was nearly half past one o'clock when the cheers of the spectators outside announced to the company within the Exchange that the pageant was approaching that building.

The procession, which was conducted by Mr. Welton, of the Town Clerk's office, entered in the following order:—Mr. Harper and three other city trumpeters, in their rich costume; Mr. Bunning, the architect; twelve commoners on the committee—Mr. T. White, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Deputy Hale, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Deputy Archer, Mr. Dever, Mr. Blades, Mr. Sharland, Mr. Edkins, Mr. J. Wood, chairman—all in their velvet gowns.

The Sheriffs—Lawrence and Nicoll.

A deputation of the Aldermen, and the Recorder.

Among the Aldermen were—the aged and venerable Sir C. Hunter, the Lord Mayor Elect, Alderman Hooper, Sir G. Carroll, Sidney, Salomans, W. Hunter, Moon, Finnis, and Carden.

The Lord Mayor, bearing the pearl Sword of State.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, leading the Prince of Wales with his left hand and the Princess Royal with his right.

The Royal suite and officers of state.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, the Turkish Ambassador, the French Ambassador and lady, the Prussian Minister (the Chevalier Bunsen), the American Minister (Mr. A. Lawrence) and his lady and daughter, the Belgian Minister and lady, the Bavarian Minister and lady, the Peruvian Minister, the Brazilian Minister and lady, the Danish Minister, the Sardinian Minister, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord J. Russell and Miss Lister, Lord Campbell, Sir R. Peel, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Howden, Sir G. Grey, Sir F. T. Baring, Admiral Berkeley, M.P.; Lord J. Hay, Mr. Cowper, Captain Milne, Mr. Goulburn, M.P.; Sir T. Fremantle, Mr. G. R. Dawson, Mr. Hawes, M.P.; Mr. Masterman, M.P.; Mr. R. W. Grey, M.P., and Sir A. Galloway, Chairman of the East India Company, either came in the Royal train or had previously arrived.

The moment the Royal visitors were discerned, an enthusiastic cheer burst from all parts of the splendid assemblage in the Exchange; but even the cheering was almost immediately suspended, in the intense curiosity and admiration with which the Royal children were regarded.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS.

As soon as the company had taken their places, the Lord Mayor advanced with the Recorder towards Prince Albert, who stood in front of the throne, having the Royal children on his left; and the learned gentleman then proceeded to read the following address. The Prince of Wales seemed struck, and almost awed, by the emphatic reading of the learned Recorder, and scarcely took his eyes off the learned functionary during this part of the proceedings:

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

"May it please your Royal Highness.—We, her Majesties' subjects of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, hail your Royal Highness's presence within these walls with the liveliest sentiments of gratitude and esteem, whilst we sincerely

lament the temporary indisposition of her Majesty, which has this day deprived the citizens of London of her Royal presence.

"The favour her Majesty has conferred upon her devoted subjects the citizens of London, in deputing your Royal Highness to represent her Majesty on this interesting occasion, is greatly enhanced by the indulgence accorded to their wishes by the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal; in whom we joyfully behold the pledges and promise of a line of illustrious descendants to preserve to the united houses of her Majesty and your Royal Highness through future generations the hereditary throne of these realms.

"To meet the demands of a rapid extension in the great element of British commerce—the coasting trade, the nursery of seamen and of our commercial marine—this spacious building, the Coal Exchange, chiefly constructed of iron, at once light and durable, has been erected.

"When with the purposes of this Exchange are associated the creation and increase of commerce and manufactures, and the naval superiority of this kingdom—when the essential article of coal ministers by appliances innumerable to the wants and prosperity of millions, illuminates our houses, streets, and manufactures—when every metal at the forge is obedient to the fire it feeds, whilst it commands as its agent and its instrument the mighty power of steam, it became the wisdom, and accorded with the enlightened benefice of her Majesty the Queen, to regard this edifice with the favour and consideration ever graciously extended by her Majesty to objects of national importance.

"From the days of the heroic achievements of Nelson to the present, the tonnage of the shipping, and the number of seamen employed in this important branch of trade, in the commodity of coal, are more than doubled.

"When in a protracted naval warfare, happily remote from our times, this nursery of British seamen was not found unequal to the necessities of the country, with what security may we not venture to repose on the force of the navy now called into existence by the expansion of our commerce and the inexhaustible resources of British enterprise?

"We congratulate her Majesty on these great and beneficial results, which the records of Parliament abundantly testify.

"May her Majesty long live to enjoy, with your Royal Highness, the blessing of health; to exhibit to her beloved offspring and to an admiring nation the bright pattern of domestic duties and of public virtues; to reap the fruits of that ardent and unceasing solicitude ever evinced by her Majesty for their welfare; and to be enshrined in the hearts and the affections of a free, loyal, and religious people.



ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL PROCESSION AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY.

MUSIC.

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN PARIS.

We have been requested by Signor Ronconi to publish the following letter:-

"PARIS, October 27, 1849.

Sir.—Divers ill-natured reports have been circulated in London as to the difficulties which had arisen for the re-opening of the Italian Opera House in Paris. Permit me, through your influential Journal, to announce that the French Minister of the Interior (M. Dutour) has displayed much anxiety to preserve for me the direction of the first-rate lyric stage, and that he has even afforded me a great mark of confidence by prolonging for three years the license which had been previously granted to me. The theatre will open on Thursday, Nov. 1, without fail, in the beautiful 'Salle Ventadour,' with renowned *artistes* and a complete company. I shall again make every exertion to merit the encouragement which has been so kindly extended to me both in France and England.

Accept, Mr. Editor, my very humble compliments. "G. RONCONI."

We exclusively announced in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week that M. Ronconi was the lessee. The opening opera was "I Capuletti ed i Montecchi"—*Romeo* by Mdlle. Angri, and *Juliet* by Madame Persiani. M. Bousquet was appointed conductor, and M. Gauthier chorus-master. The *début* of the new tenor, Lucchesi, from whom much is expected, was soon to take place. Lablache, Morelli, and Moriani had arrived in Paris for their engagements; and Madame Barbieri-Nini, the new *prima donna*, was daily expected from Italy.

We learn that Madame Viardot's return to the Grand Opera in Paris created an extraordinary sensation. Her acting and singing of *Fidès*, in Meyerbeer's "*Propriété*," are considered to have gained in interest since she played the part at the Royal Italian Opera in London. The receipts on the two nights of the "*Propriété*" were immense; and during the fifth act (the fourth here), the house rose three times *en masse* to cheer her cavatina. The German papers contradict the report of the death of Madame Sophie Schröder, the famed tragedian. She was alive and well at Augsburg, although 83 years of age. These journals announce a German version of the "*Propriété*," for Hamburg, Dresden, Vienna, Munich, and Berlin, Madame Viardot to be the *Fidès*, being the third language in which she will have played the part.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—On Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall, was the second of the London Wednesday Concerts. The vocalists were Mrs. A. Newton, Misses Rainforth, A. and M. Williams, Eyles, O'Connor, Huddart, R. Isaacs, Mr. Lockey, Herr Formes, and Signor Bartolini. M. Bilet was the solo pianist; M. Sington the solo violinist; and Distin and sons played on the Sax-horns.—On the same evening, at the National Hall, was the fifth of the excellent Holborn Vocal Concerts.—The third Monday evening Glee Concert has taken place at the Western Literary Institution.—The Whittington Club gave an evening concert on Monday, at which the Misses Williams, Pyne, Messent, Messrs. Land, Herbert, Bodda, and Leffler were the vocalists, and Miss Kate Loder, Messrs. Lazarus, Richardson, and F. B. Jewson were the solo players.—The first meeting of the London Sacred Harmonic Society was held at Exeter Hall on Friday, when the "*Messiah*" was given, conducted by Surman.—The Western Madrigal Society will meet this evening, for the first time this season.—Miss C. Hayes has been singing in the northern towns this week, and next Monday will appear in Dublin.—Mr. John Parry will commence a tour in Wales next week.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.

It was a happy notion of Mr. Macfarren to select such a popular comedy as "King Charles the Second; or, the Merry Monarch," for the subject of an opera. This drama, produced at Covent-Garden Theatre, May 27th, 1824, was written by Howard Payne, the American actor, who was lessee and manager for some time of Sadler's Wells Theatre. He founded his piece on a French *vauville*, from which same source the late Thomas Dibdin derived his "Wagges of Wapping," brought out at the Surrey Theatre, prior to the Covent Garden play. The original cast of "King Charles the Second" will not easily be forgotten—the *Monarch* was Charles Kemble, the witty *Rochester* by Jones, *Copp* by Fawcett, the *Page* by Dunset, *Mary* by Miss M. Tree, and *Lady Clara* by Mrs. Fauchet. It will also be recollect that, in November, 1846, at Drury-Lane Theatre, under the title of "The Wags of Wapping," a ballet was performed, taken from "Belly," which was produced at the Parisian Académie Royale, for the *début* of Mdlle. Sophie Faucet. The story, therefore, was familiar to the play-going public—a very important advantage in the selection of the libretto for an English opera, considering that so much pains are taken, by the indistinct enunciation of so many of our singers, to render words unintelligible. The poet for Mr. Macfarren's opera is Mr. Desmond Ryan; and although he has not altogether transferred the refined and sparkling qualities of the original dialogue to his adaptation; and considering, likewise, the harsh nature of our language, and the difficulty of fitting it to the rhythm of music, he has ably acquitted himself in his task. We must, however, protest against one change he has made in the comedy. For *Lady Clara* he substitutes "the Queen" of Charles the Second; and, by this innovation, he deprived the composer of the under-plot of *Rochester's* love for *Lady Clara*, and of the interest attached to the libertine's reformation by the condition she imposes—the curse of the King's passion for nocturnal ramblings—as this is *Rochester's* inducement to leave his Royal master in pawn for the reckoning of *Copp* at Wapping. The "platonic" duo between the *Queen* and *Rochester*, in the gardens of Whitehall Palace, in the second act, was evidently puzzling for the composer; but if he had had to have written an impassioned love duet between *Lady Clara* and *Rochester*, how natural and interesting would have been the situation!

On the poem it is not requisite further to dwell—the amusing incidents every theatre frequenter is well acquainted with. For a comic opera, it affords a composer every variety for musical development, and Mr. Macfarren has skilfully availed himself of many of the situations.

The opera is divided into two acts, the first of which occupies nearly two hours. The overture is of the Weberian school, and is clear and brilliant, the melody of the *Page's* opening air gliding in beautifully, and the pervading theme being spiritedly worked up. The introductory chorus, "Fleet and bright the moments flow," in which a solo of the *Page* is skillfully interwoven, is pretty and effective. The air assigned to the *Queen*, "Fare ye well, fond hopes adoring," is so inadequately sung that it is difficult to judge of its merits; and the same remark may apply to the *aria d'entrata* of the King, the elaborate orchestration of which, however, struck us as being piquant and original. A duettino, "Fear no sorrow," between the King and Queen, is very harmless. It is followed by a gem, "She shines before me like a star," the first ballad of the *Page*, the *motif* of which is the second subject in the overture. This air is inevitably destined to a lasting popularity—it is full of poetic expression; truly a melodious inspiration in the right vein, of more real merit and attraction than any amount of scientific learning. There is a clever dramatic duo between the King and Rochester, in which the visit to Wapping is projected. The opening cavatina of *Fanny*, "Hope and fear, alternate viewing," is of the Mozartian mould, and, next to the *Page's* air, may be deemed the most clever composition in the opera; the *cabaletta* is particularly elegant. The duettino, "Oh! blest are young hearts," sung by the *Page* and *Fanny*, is another charming piece. Of the Aubrey school, it is remarkable for its ingenious and picturesque instrumentation and melodious flow. The finale is racy on the whole, and has some good points; but the Mozartian forms, and even ideas, are too palpable. In the second act, the air of *Copp*, "Nan of Battersea," is of Dibdin paternity—or of a class of ballads which cannot be advantageously copied. A very superb bit of accompanied recitative, "O cruel fortune," by the *Page*, exacts a Viardot's powers to do justice to. The second air of *Fanny*, "Canst thou deem my heart is changing," will be a drawing-room favourite; the melody is captivating, and the instrumentation free and unembarrassed. The canon and trio, of the Rossini style, in which the *Page* and *Fanny* manage the King's escape, is the next concerted piece. The *Page's* song, "There was ne'er known a contrivance," suggested probably by Meyerbeer's *Page* song in the "Huguenots," would tell amazingly if sung by Miss Poole. The madrigal of ladies and courtiers in the last scene, "Maidens, would yo 'scape undoing," is a very skilful imitation of the old masters; it is strikingly effective, and will be heard with infinite delight. A ballad, "My heart to thee flies home," appertains to the "tender tenor school," such as excites the admiration of music publishers and their *clientelle*. The Mozartian influence in the sextet, "See where they come," is pretty evident, but it is dramatic; and the romance of *Fanny* of the old ballad style, "A poor simple maiden am I," through the admirable singing of Miss Louisa Pyne, excited quite a sensation. A rondo finale, "Now with fears no more contending," in which the *Page* and *Fanny* have variations, concludes the opera, which was thus cast:—*Fanny*, Miss Louisa Pyne; the *Page*, Madame Macfarren; *King Charles*, Mr. Harrison; *Rochester*, Mr. H. Corri; and *Copp*, Mr. Weiss. To Miss Louisa Pyne the composer is deeply indebted, and his acknowledgments to her, when he came on the stage in obedience to the call of the audience, were felt by every one to have been perfectly just, and richly earned by the new *prima donna*. She acted with graceful naturalness, and sang the music charmingly. Her variations in the finale were executed with brilliancy. We fear that the *début* of Madame Macfarren has been a mistake. She has sung in America on the stage, but at present we do not perceive any vocal or histrionic indications that can hold out hopes of her taking a prominent position on lyric boards. The success of the opera was engendered by the attempt; but the attraction of the music, and the triumph of Miss Louisa Pyne, will secure for "King Charles the Second" a run. It is an opera which every amateur ought to hear, and more than once, containing, as it does, so many beauties; and the management is entitled to the thanks of the musical public for having produced it.

LYCEUM.

"Discharge your Tiger" is the name of a new farce produced here on Monday. Bob (Mr. Oxberry), the servant of Latimer Lawless (Mr. Parsell), is commissioned by his master to give a bad character of himself to his father, Sir George Lawless (Mr. Granby), and to one Emily Seyton (Miss Kenworthy), in order to break off the match proposed between him and the lady, whose character and features he believes are unknown to him. The rascal tiger, of course, exceeds his commission, and paints his master in the most extravagant colours. His imagination revels in an invented narrative of debts, gaming, and mistresses. At length, he ventures to do business on his own account, and makes the lady an offer of his own hand, as a certain gallant Captain Screamer, of the Guards, in disguise—assumed to secure her rescue from a villain. Happily, young Lawless discovers in time that Emily is identical with a lady whom in the park he had seen and loved. But Bob does not escape so easily. To avoid his master's wrath, he is fain to throw himself out of the window. Subsequently he reappears, with his head bandaged, to be forgiven. The subdane quickly falls off, Bob having no further use for deception. Oxberry was

full of bustle, extravagance, and impudence; and rattled through the piece as boldly, that, despite of some opposition, it may be said to have been successful.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Friday and Saturday the comedy of "The Busybody" was performed, Mr. Hoskins being the Marplot, and Miss Fitzpatrick the Miranda. Both enacted their amusing roles with vivacity and comic effect. "Antony and Cleopatra" was performed the first four nights of this week to overflowing houses. Its attraction is so great, that we are told hundreds have been turned away nightly.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Macready has repeated, this week, *Lear*, *Macbeth*, and *Hamlet*. On Tuesday, a new comedy in three acts, adapted from the French of "Le Mari à la Campagne," by Mr. Morris Barnett, was very successfully produced. The variations from its model are so important, that this drama may almost claim rank as an original. The head of the serious family is a *Lady Sorcery Creamley* (Mrs. W. Clifford), a stately and severe dame, given to tract-distributing and Exeter Hall meetings, who has both her daughter (Miss Reynolds) and her daughter's husband under control. From the domestic tyranny thus instituted, *Charles Tortens* (Mr. Webster) occasionally escapes, professedly into the country, on a shooting excursion, but really to the house of a gay widow, *Mrs. Ormsby Delmaine* (Mrs. Fitzwilliam). But from this enchantress he is delivered by his friend, *Captain Murphy Maguire*, who has pretensions to her himself. At the end of the second act, an amusing *éclaircissement* takes place between all the parties, and the third is occupied with the preliminaries of a ball, which the wife is induced to permit, by way of an over-act of rebellion against the old dowager, whose influence had been nearly fatal to the domestic happiness of herself and her husband. Mr. Buckstone performs a puritan kind of part, a *Mr. Aninidab Sleek*, with peculiar unctuous, and a richness of effect which highly amused the audience. To Mr. Wallack, Mr. Webster, and Miss Reynolds, the author is also indebted for the extraordinary applause with which the whole performance was greeted.

MARYLEBONE.

Shakspeare's "Cymbeline" was revived on Monday; but not with those accessories to which the visitors of this theatre have been accustomed. Mrs. Mowatt's *Imogen* was sweetly effective; and Mr. Davenport's *Leonatus* a really spirited and delightful piece of acting. But the general effect was unsatisfactory. The house was well attended.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RECENT MILITARY INSUBORDINATION AT NOTTINGHAM.

Courts-martial have been sitting during the week, investigating the late riotous conduct of some soldiers belonging to the 3d Dragoon Guards, quartered at Nottingham, but the results have not been published.

On Monday, Earl Cathcart, the colonel of the regiment, arrived at Nottingham, expressly at the command of the Duke of Wellington, for the purpose of reading to the whole regiment a communication by the Commander-in-Chief on the subject of the recent disturbance. Every man within the barracks, including privates and officers' servants, was instantly summoned for foot parade.

They were passed through their ordinary evolutions, under the inspection of Earl Cathcart; after which the noble Earl delivered a very energetic and feeling address. Having complimented the regiment on its appearance, Lord Cathcart said he had been wont to look upon the 3d Dragoon Guards as patterns for every other regiment in the service, but, unfortunately, recent events had in some measure tarnished their fame. On this subject he had had the honour to receive an autograph letter from his Grace the Duke of Wellington, which he would read. The letter was addressed to all in the regiment. In it the noble Duke referred to the cause of the recent insubordination—confine of the whole regiment to barracks for nearly a week on account of a few individuals having neglected their duty—which he described as an arbitrary act, and contrary to all military law. His Grace said it was wrong in every respect, and well calculated to provoke breaches of military discipline, for the lieutenant-colonel of a regiment to act as Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur had done. That there might be no mistake in future on this subject, the noble Commander-in-Chief quoted the regulations of the service relative thereto. But still a deviation from the proper course on the part of the commanding officer did not justify the men in adopting the line of conduct they had done. They should have taken a different course to remedy their grievances; but having suffered themselves to be betrayed into acts of insubordination, they had become, unfortunately, amenable to military law, and must be tried and punished for their offences.

After having read this letter and delivered his address, Colonel Lord Cathcart dismissed the regiment, hoping when he saw them again it would be under happier circumstances.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT EXERCISE AT PORTSMOUTH.—The 4th, the 7th, and the 9th Regiments marched out of Portsmouth garrison on Monday last, with their tents and camp equipage, to the grounds surrounding Cumberland Fort, where the tents were pitched, fires were lighted, and they cooked their dinners; everything being done in campaigning style. After dinner, for about an hour, the soldiers amused themselves in various ways, games and dancing; after which they were put through various brigade and other evolutions. At about four o'clock the tents were struck, and the regiments returned into garrison. Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence superintended the details of the encampment and the brigade movements during the day. Lady and Miss Fitzclarence, Lady Capel, and a numerous party of both ladies and gentlemen, were present.

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.—It is intended to relieve the vessels serving on the coast of Africa station at shorter periods than hitherto. They are not, in future, to run more than two years. The *Dolphin*, 3, brigantine, Lieut. the Hon. R. F. Boyle, just arrived from the coast, has been under two years and two months in commission; and the *Britomart*, 8, Commander Chamberlain, expected home next month, will have been under two years and a half in commission.

THE BORNEO PILOTS.—The *Albatross*, 12, Commander Farquhar, arrived at Singapore on the 4th September, from a recent expedition led against the pirates of Sakaran and Sarabas by Sir James Brooke, in which more than eighty-seven prahus and about 1200 pirates were destroyed, whilst there were very few casualties in Sir James Brooke's squadron. The force employed on this occasion consisted of the boats of the *Albatross*, Commander Farquhar; the *Royalist*, 12, Lieutenant-Commander Everest, and her boats; the Hon. Company's steamer, the celebrated *Nemesis*, Master Commander Wallage, and her boats, and the *Ranee*, steam-tender, Mr. Baker engineer in charge. Commander Farquhar, as senior officer, had the command of the squadron. In the expedition everything was successful. The principal blow was struck by the *Nemesis* steamer. She came across the pirate fleet about eight miles from the land, and actually ran them down, getting between them and the land. She took them one after the other, the unfortunate natives clinging to the paddle-wheels for support.

The Commander-in-Chief has appointed Brevet-Major George F. Mylins, the senior captain of the 26th Cameronians, to the situation of Town Major of Dublin, vacant by the death of the late Major White. Major Mylins served throughout the expedition to China, in 1841, for which he has received a medal.

MILITARY FLOGGING.—On Monday morning a private belonging to the Royal Sappers and Miners, stationed at Woolwich, received fifty lashes in the grounds of that barracks, in accordance with the sentence of a court-martial, for stealing a silver watch from a comrade. The sentence was carried into effect with the usual barbarous circumstances, and at the conclusion the mangled wretch was marched off by an escort to the Royal Ordnance Hospital, to have his wounds dressed.

GUNNERY IN PACKET STEAMERS.—The whole of the crews of the steamers belonging to the Peninsular and West India Steam-packet Companies are about to be instructed in the art of gunnery. Arrangements are now making in Southampton Docks for that purpose. The ordnance necessary is expected at Southampton, from Woolwich, in a day or two. They will be instructed by Captain Smith, R.N., the Admiralty superintendent at Southampton, and the naval officers under him at that port. The crews of the two companies number between 2000 and 3000 men, and may be considered some of the finest seamen in the world.

THE CHOLERA AT SIAM.—The recent mail from India has brought disastrous accounts of the frightful mortality resulting from the cholera in the Malay peninsula. The epidemic made its appearance in Bangkok, the capital of Siam, on the 7th of June, and for the three succeeding days its attacks were not marked by excessive mortality; but, on the 11th and succeeding days, it assumed a most frightful virulence, carrying off rich and poor in hundreds. An eye-witness, an American missionary, remarks that its horrors were beyond all description. The streets were thronged with dead and dying; it was impossible to walk even a short distance without witnessing the dead bodies lying in all directions, exposed to a tropical sun, and persons were attacked whilst walking from one place to another. The inhabitants became panic-struck. The deaths were so numerous that to burn the corpses was impossible, and multitudes were thrown into the river just as they had died. In many of the wats four hundred bodies were burned each day, without parade or mourners; they were placed like logs, and left to the flames, or putrid on the ground. From correct returns it was ascertained that nearly three thousand perished daily in the city alone, whilst in the suburbs and provinces the number is untold. From the government census it was ascertained at the end of twelve days that more than twenty thousand souls were swept from Bangkok, and within a radius of from twenty to thirty miles the deaths are estimated at thirty thousand. A death-like silence reigned in the city. The American missionaries and English residents were everywhere active in administering to the sick, giving the sufferers large doses of calomel and camphor with success. Indeed, the quantity of calomel given would astonish practitioners in extra-tropical climates: so much as 100 grains being taken in a few hours, and calomel in these large doses was found to be the only specific. Most of the European residents had been attacked; but the disease yielded to the powerful influence of large doses of mercury, camphor, and opium. In the sugar districts the fatality was also frightful, carrying off the Siamese by thousands; but being less fatal among the Chinese population.

Great sensation has been caused, during the last few days, at Berlin, in consequence of 240 pupils of the military school having been taken ill, with all the symptoms of poisoning, immediately after dinner; whereupon an analysis of the food was made, which led to the discovery that a considerable quantity of arsenic had been mixed up with the potatoes.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MR. DISRAELI'S PLAN FOR THE RELIEF OF THE AGRICULTURISTS.

On Wednesday, the first general meeting of the members and friends of the Bucks Association for the relief of real property was held at the George Inn, Aylesbury, for the purpose of taking into consideration "the depressed state of agriculture, and all classes connected therewith." The meeting was very numerously attended by the gentlemen-farmers of the county. The chair was occupied by Wm Lowndes, Esq., of Chesham.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from Colonel Higginson, Mr. Halsey, M.P. for Herts, and Anthony Chester, Esq.

The Chairman having briefly opened the proceedings, the following resolution was adopted 1:—

That, independently of supplying their share of the imperial revenue, the owners and occupiers of real property are forced to raise a second revenue, to the amount of twelve millions sterling, by a process, and under the name, of "local taxation;" though the objects for which this second revenue is raised are altogether of a general and national character, and therefore properly chargeable on the entire income of the country, and not on a portion only: especially when that portion, rated at the highest estimate, scarcely amounts to one-third of the whole.

Mr. Disraeli, M.P., then rose to explain his views. Having stated that he did not concur with those who refused to expect any amelioration of the present condition of the agricultural interest from the present Parliament or Government; and having dwelt on the impolicy of Protectionists demanding a repeal of taxes which would only benefit the other classes of the community, the hon. gentleman thus proposed his remedy, viz. a sinking fund. —"Now, the measure which I think may be obtained, and which I believe would be productive of vast importance, is one upon which I will touch for a few moments. I have only once cursorily alluded to it. I believe that at this moment, inasmuch as it is not the interest of the land to reduce the general taxation, and as it is the interest of the land to resist the plans of those who would diminish the general taxation, it is of the greatest importance that you should call on the legislature to establish a sinking fund; and now I will explain to you what will be the effect of that upon the industry and property of the owners and occupiers of land. On this point, I will take, as I always do, the data and the estimate of our opponents. We have upon the subject of the sinking fund the estimate of a gentleman who is a political economist and a free-trader, but who is the most sagacious writer and the most sensible investigator of all subjects of finance in the ranks of our opponents. I mean Mr. McCulloch. Mr. McCulloch, though opposed to a sinking fund, because he thinks it could not be maintained, says, in his work on taxation, that no doubt the consequences of a sinking fund of £5,000,000 would be of vast importance, and that it is highly probable the rate of Government securities in such a case would in a very short time not exceed even two per cent. Now I want you to consider the effect upon your property and industry in such a state of affairs. If that were the case, the surplus capital of this country, the accumulations which have been devoted heretofore by the English people to foreign mines and foreign loans, and British railways—all those accumulations would find their way to the enrichment and cultivation of the soil. Now, I will take a case to show you what must be the immediate and practical effect on the land of England, if you had this fund established. We had some allusion made to mortgages of this country, but I have arrived at the conclusion that they probably amount to £400,000,000. The interest on that is £16,000,000. Under the new plan that interest would be reduced, and by that means every acre in the country would be drained, and tenants would be assisted in every application they made for improved cultivation. It is impossible to contemplate anything that would have a more direct tendency to benefit agriculture, to make farmers prosperous, and to place the landed proprietors in a safe position. We may raise that sinking fund by a duty on foreign imports; and, in my opinion, a duty on foreign imports is a law that not only possibly may be passed, but that probably will be passed, in the Parliament that now exists. (Applause.) If it be passed, let it be combined with a measure which shall renovate and increase the fortunes of the great agricultural interest; but, at all events, whether passed or not, we hope to obtain for these measures a favourable, if not a successful, hearing in Parliament, because they are founded on justice and principles of high policy." The hon. gentleman concluded by moving—"That, in the opinion of the meeting, parliamentary measures were required which would ensure that real property should bear only its fair and just proportion of the revenue of the country that is locally raised, and as should effect, at the same time, a gradual and certain diminution of the imperial and general burthens by the establishment of a sinking fund to be raised by a duty on foreign imports."

The motion was adopted; as also was a petition to the Legislature, founded on the two resolutions, and the proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFF

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

This movement steadily progresses in the provinces. On Monday there was a large meeting held in Brighton, at which a deputation from the parent association in the metropolis furnished explanations of the objects in view, and the proposed means of effecting those objects—both of which have been already repeatedly noticed by us—and resolutions having been passed approving of them, a committee was chosen to form a local association in connexion with the metropolitan one.

On the same day (Monday) there was a similar meeting at Newcastle, at which the deputation who furnished the requisite explanations was composed of Mr. George Thompson, M.P., Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., and other leading Reformers; and there, also, a committee was appointed to form a local branch association.

THE HUNTINGDONSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual ploughing match and dinner of this society was held on Wednesday, at the George Inn, Huntingdon. The chair was taken at the latter by the Rev. T. Linton, supported by the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Sandwich (the president of the society), Lord St. John, the Hon. O. Duncombe, M.P., G. Thornehill, M.P., the Rev. G. Johnston, &c. Several toasts were proposed, and Protectionist speeches made; the party not separating until an advanced hour.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR THE POOR.—The foundation-stone of the first set of baths and wash-houses for the poor, about to be erected by the corporation of Birmingham, was laid by the Mayor, attended by a numerous body of the Town Council, in Kent-street, in that town, on last Monday morning. There will be about 100 baths and 50 wash-houses, the cost of erection being calculated at £10,000. The land was presented to the borough by Sir Thomas Gooch. The foundation-stone being formally laid by his worship, the assemblage was subsequently addressed in appropriate speeches by the Rev. J. C. Miller, the rector of the parish, and Mr. Alderman Cutler. To the latter gentleman the public is mainly indebted for the establishment of this valuable institution. Should it succeed, other baths and wash-houses will be erected in various parts of the borough.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—In Birmingham, one day last week, the wife of Mr. Hill, architect, put into her purse Bank of England notes to the amount of £400, for the purpose of taking them to her husband's office, in order that they might be ultimately placed to his credit at the bank. On her way to New-street, however, accompanied by her little boy, she had occasion to go through the Market-hall; and, shortly after quitting the vicinity of the Bull-ring, she found that her purse, with its £400, had vanished. Nothing had occurred to make Mrs. Hill suspect she had been robbed. A reward of £20 has been offered for the recovery of the notes, the numbers of almost all of which are known; and, of course, payment has been stopped as far as is practicable.

CAUTION TO JOB-MASTERS.—At the recent Petty Sessions at Rugby, Mr. William Ward, job-master, of that place, was, on the complaint of the Inland Revenue officers, convicted in fine and costs amounting to £40 5s. 7d., on seven informations, charging him with having omitted to duly enter horses let by him for hire. The whole did not amount to 6s. duty. It appeared that the accused had in some instances entirely omitted to enter, and in others had returned the jobs in the Excise sheet at less than they really were.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The Bodleian Library closed on Thursday last, till the 9th instant.

CAMBRIDGE.

CONGREGATION.—At a Congregation held on Wednesday, graces passed the senate:—1. To confirm the report of the Syndicate appointed April 25, 1849, to consider whether any and what alterations may be made in the regulations for the classical examination after admission *ad respondendum questionis*. 2. To appoint Mr. A. M. Hoare, of St. John's College, an examiner at the previous examinations in the Lent and Michaelmas Terms of the year 1850, in the place of Mr. Clark, of Trinity College, who has resigned. 3. To appoint the Vice-Chancellor and several Masters of Colleges, &c., a Syndicate to consider whether any and what regulations may be made with advantage for conducting the examinations of candidates for the degree of LL.B.; and whether any and what other measures may be devised for bringing the law faculty more closely into connexion with the present university system; and to report to the senate before the division of the Lent Term, 1850.

We are happy to be enabled to state positively that Dr. Ollivant will be the new Bishop of Llandaff.

NEW COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—Mr. Justice Coleridge, the Venerable Archdeacon Hale, the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., and J. G. Hubbard, Esq., the treasurers of the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, have submitted a statement to the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, in which they state that the sum contributed for the purposes of the fund was £133,600, which has been employed in the endowment of nine new episcopal sees; and that, notwithstanding the exercise of severe economy in fixing the revenues of the new sees, the fund may now be considered as exhausted, while, at the same time, the rapid increase of emigration demands not only the formation of new dioceses but the subdivision of those already formed, without the possibility of dividing the endowment at the same time. A statement signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Armagh, and Dublin, the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, and twenty-six other Bishops, has been drawn up, for the purpose of directing the attention of members of the Church of England to the foregoing announcement, with the view of eliciting a further manifestation of the liberality which has been so largely shown already in the same cause.

PREFERMENTS.—Rev. William Lambert, B.A., of Tibberton R., Gloucester, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; value, £267; void by death of Rev. William Bushell; patron, H. D. Y. Scott, Esq., of Brompton, Middlesex. The Venerable Archdeacon Philpotts, to Kenwyn and St. Ken V., diocese of Exeter; value, with residence, £703; vacant by the death of Rev. G. J. Cornish; patron, the Bishop of Exeter. Rev. F. W. Giffard, to Wootton V., Lincolnshire, diocese of Lincoln; value, £203; patron, Rev. J. Giffard. Rev. C. Wharton, to Sturvy V., Kent, diocese of Canterbury, vice Rev. C. R. Handley, resigned; value, £219, with residence; patron, the Archibishop of Canterbury.

HONORARY CANONRIES.—The Venerable Archdeacon Clough, to the Honorary Canonry of David-ap-Howell; the Venerable Archdeacon Clive, to the Honorary Canonry of Richard Harrison, in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph; the Rev. Charles Henry Morgan, M.A., to the Honorary Canonry of Gloucester Cathedral.

BENEFICES AND APPOINTMENTS VACANT.—*Rectories*.—Bedwas, Monmouthshire, with Ruddy C., Glamorganshire, diocese of Llandaff; patron, the Bishop of Llandaff; value, £500; Right Rev. Edward, Bishop of Llandaff, deceased. Stoke Edith, Herefordshire, diocese of Hereford; annual value, £470, with residence; patron, E. T. Foley, Esq.; Archdeacon Onslow, deceased. Westminster, St. Margaret, diocese of London; value, £459, with residence; patron, the Crown; Rev. H. H. Milman, promoted. *Vicarages*.—Newent, Gloucestershire, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; annual value, £1076, with residence; patron, Miss Foley; Archdeacon Onslow, deceased. Taunton, St. Mary Magdalene, Somerset, diocese of Bath and Wells; patron, Rev. James Cottie, D.C.L., who has resigned.

LIFE AND LIBERTY IN THE MODEL REPUBLIC.—A Correspondent of the *Arkansas Banner* (United States) thus writes, on September 4th, 1849:—"On Friday last, three of the Kings were murdered in cold blood. You recollect hearing of a battle that was fought at Yellville some time since, between the Kings and Everett's. Some days since, Moony (the sheriff of Marion county) and some of the Everetts, followed one of the Kings, who had moved from Marion to Conway county and settled. When Moony and company arrived at King's, they found him in the act of moving back to Marion county. They took him prisoner. King told them they might tie him or do as they chose, as he would go with them peaceably; that he did not think their intention was to take him to Yellville, but he believed they intended to murder him on the way. Moony and Everett told him all they wanted was to take him back to Yellville, and give him a trial by the laws of Arkansas. They started with him. His father, brothers, and I think two cousins, said they would go with him as long as he was uneasy. The Kings all went unarmed. Moony and company numbered about twenty. They were armed each with a rifle, pair of pistols, and a bowie-knife. King's family moved on, either ahead or behind the company. On the way two of the Kings' little children were taken very sick. The night before the hellish deed was perpetrated, King learned that one of his children was dying; he pleaded for God's sake to let him go and stay with his poor little dying child that night, and told them to chain him or tie him in any way, and go with him, but all his prayers were in vain. King told his grey-headed father, a pious, good, old man, that he, his brothers, and cousins had better get away and take care of themselves, as he was conscious that their fate was sealed. The old man and the boys said that they would stay with him and all die together, if the company intended to murder them. At length the assassins commenced dropping off, one at a time, until all but ten or twelve had left. They then wanted the Kings to get down off their horses and rest, but they refused. Some one of the party gave a sign for all hands to re-prime their rifles and shoot, which was obeyed in quick time. Two of the Kings (the cousins) made their escape. They ran down their horses, and hid themselves until dark, and then went to the settlement, and raised a company to bring in the bodies of the three that were murdered. King's child died—North of Yellville, two men (Coke and Churchman) were playing cards on Saturday evening, September 15. They fell out about two dimes, when Coke drew his knife and stabbed Churchman in the breast, killing him instantly."

A son of Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, Augustenburg Noer, is about to emigrate to Australia in the *Ayred* barque, of Hamburg, which, it is stated, will call at Plymouth for other members of the family bound for the same destination. The property of the family is understood to have been much reduced by the war carried on in the duchies, the property on the island of Alsion having been ravaged by the Danes, and rendered next to valueless.

On Tuesday week, a bottle floated to the beach at Snettisham, Norfolk, with a piece of paper enclosed, with the following melancholy intelligence:—"Charles Knight. Whoever picks up this bottle I wish to write to Abram Quay, Rainham; William Knight, near Rochester." Under which was added, "and say we are all gone in the 'deeps.' We sprung a leak on Sunday morning." Signed, "Charles Knight." This intelligence was brought to Lloyd's agent in Lynn, who immediately attended to the mournful request.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Civis."—1. The notice on the wrapper of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* for this month, November, refers to Mr. Horwitz, who has commenced receiving a limited number of pupils in Chess. 2. Mr. Stanley's Problem, No. 63, in the same magazine, is a suicidal one, and the conditions ought to be "White to play, and force Black to mate in five moves."

"C. W. R."—The solution of Enigma No. 488 is correct; but, in the author's description of the position, he perhaps omitted a Black P at Black's Q B 3d.

"Bellary."—The board is encumbered by unnecessary men—a serious defect in the composition of a Problem. We shall be glad of the promised positions from the *Schachzeitung*.

"D. E. P."—G. T. N., King's College.—The new *Chess-men* can now be got at the office of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*; of Leuchars, in Piccadilly; of Lund, Fleet-street; and we dare say of any leading dealer in such articles in London.

"For the prices we must refer you to the advertisements."

"Clericus."—Get the *Chess-Player's Text-Book*, just published, price 3s.

"R. V. T."—United Service Club.—1. The handsome folding Chess-board preparing by Leuchars, of Piccadilly, for the new men, will be ready, we are told, in a day or two. 2. We do not know. Apply to the foreign booksellers. 3. The best catalogues of *Chess* works are the one by Anton Smith, published in Vienna, and that appended to G. Walker's *Art of Chess-Play*.

"McChess," Sittingbourne.—1. We shall probably give engravings of the "Staunton Chess-men" shortly. 2. When the game between London and Amsterdam is finished, we shall give it in extenso with copious notes.

"D. C. L." Oxford.—To prevent fraud both upon the public and the proprietors, every box in which the men are inclosed has at the bottom a label showing the price of the men, box, and treatise, and bearing the signature "H. Staunton," and any set sold without such label is an imposition.

"Junior."—The "unrivalled" collection of Problems, &c., published in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* can only be obtained by the purchase of the book volumes.

"Muddlewit."—1. There is no such error as our correspondent suggests in Problem No. 298. 2. The Enigma is too simple.

"H. T. J." Huntingdon.—The fact of your opponent having lost all his pieces does not entitle him to claim stalemate.

"Bellary."—1. Impracticable, it appears to us, if Black, at his fourth move, take the K B's P in passing. 2. In the three-move Problem from the Berlin magazine, it appears to us that White should play—1. R to Q Kt 5th (ch). If Black interpose his Q, then the White Q mates at K Kt 5th; and if he interpose his B, Q takes Kt, mating next move.

"S. S. B." Hull.—Many thanks for the games, which are highly entertaining.

"Mr. Pips."—There has been no translation of Bilguer's *Handbuch*.

"T. C."—A King can Castle after he has been in check. See the laws of the game in the recently-published *Chess-Player's Text-Book*, p. 13.

"E. O. W." Blackheath.—An improvement on your former attempt, but still below our standard.

"Tanner."—We cannot afford to give a column to the laws of *Chess*. See notice above to "T. C."

"Pawn." "W. H."—Quite unsuited to publication.

"H. M."—It is allowable to have two Queens on the board at once. These simple matters should be learned from some rudimentary work on the game.

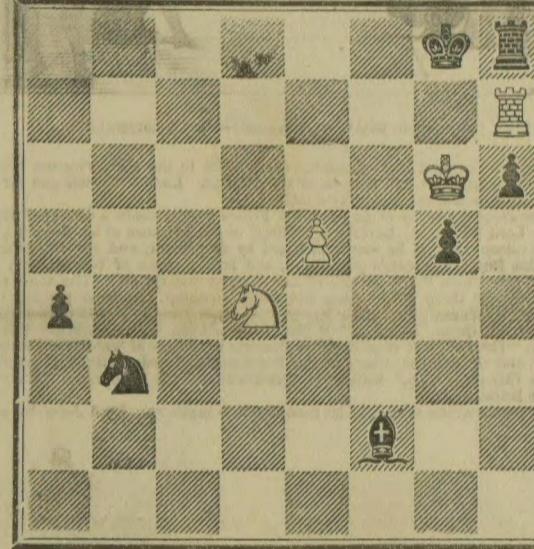
Solutions by "S. U." "Pal Lily," "Mr. Pips," "J. L. S.," "T. D. S.," "Flush," "J. R. R.," "M. P.," "Devon," "G. M.," and "Brutus," are correct. Those by "J. P.," "Maria," "B. B.," "D. P. D.," "S. U.," "Gambit," and "R. E." are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 301.

At the solicitation of many correspondents, we are induced to withhold the solution of this difficult stratagem until next week.

PROBLEM NO. 302.
By the celebrated "Anonyme de Lille."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,
BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).

46. P to K R 4th

London to play.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

The following is one of two games which were played by Mr. Harrwitz simultaneously at the Hull Chess Club, a few days since, against two members at each board consulting together—Mr. H. playing without seeing either chess-board. The games commenced at half-past seven in the evening: the one terminated about one o'clock in the morning; while that below was protracted until half-past three, having lasted eight hours.

(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Harrwitz.) (Ayre and Walker.)		(Mr. Harrwitz.) (Ayre and Walker.)	
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	27. P takes Kt	Q takes Kt P
2. Kt to B 3d	Q to Kt B 3d	28. R to Q B sq	Q to K 7th (ch)
3. Kt to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	29. K to K Sq	Q to K Kt 8th (ch)
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	30. Q takes Q	R takes Q (ch)
5. P to Q B 3d	K B to Q R 4th	31. K to Q 2d	R takes R
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3d	32. K takes R	P to K R 4th (c)
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	33. B to Q sq	P to K R sq
8. P takes P	P to Q 3d	34. Kt to B 5th (ch)	K to Q Sq (d)
9. Q to Kt 2d	Kt to B 3d	35. Kt to K 4th	K to Q B sq
10. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 2d	36. P to Q R 4th	P takes P (e)
11. B takes Kt	P takes B	37. B takes Q R P	K to Kt 2d
12. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to Kt Kt 3d	38. K to Q 2d	K to Kt 3d
13. P to K B 4th	Q B to K Kt 5th	39. K to Q B 3d	K to Q B 4th
14. Q to her B 3d (a)	Q B to K 7th	40. B to Q sq	P to Q R 4th
15. Q to her B 3d	B takes R	41. B to K 2d	P to Q R 5th
16. K takes B	B takes Kt	42. B to Q sq	P to Q R 6th (f)
17. Q takes B	Kt takes K B P	43. K to Kt 3d	R to Q R sq
18. Q to K 3d	Kt to K Kt 3d	44. K to R 2d	K to Q Kt 5th
19. B checks	K to K 2d	45. Kt to B 5th	R to K R sq
20. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q R 3d	46. Kt to K R 4th	K to K sq
21. B to Q R 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	47. B to K B 3d	K to B 6th
22. B to Q Kt 3d	Q to Q 2d	48. Kt to B 5th	P to K R 5th
23. P to K 4th	Kt to K 4th	49. Kt takes K R P	R to K R sq
24. Kt to K 2d	K R to Kt Qs	50. Kt to B 5th	K to Kt 5th
25. Kt to Q 4th	K R to Kt 4th	51. Kt to Q 4th	
26. P to K 4th	Kt takes Kt P (b)		

And the game, having lasted eight hours, was drawn by mutual consent.

(a) This was an inadvertent move, and cost "the exchange." He should have played the Q to her 2d.

(b) P to K B 4th would have been much better play.

(c) We should have preferred getting command of the open K Kt file with the Rook before marching forward with this Pawn.

(d) K to Q 2d appears to be more to the purpose.

(e) K to Q Kt 2d, or R to K sq, we believe to be much more serviceable to Black's game.

(f) P to K B 4th looks a good move.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 493.—From the *Berliner Schachzeitung*.

White: K at Q 8th, Q at K Kt 8th, Kt at Q 6th, Ps at K B 5th and Q Kt 5th.

Black: K at his 4th, Ps at Q 4th and 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 494.—By Mr. A. G. McC.

White: K at Q Kt 2d, R at K B 7th, Bs at Q B 5th and Q Kt 3d, Kt at Q 6th, Ps at K 2d and Q 4th.

Black: K at Q R 4th, Q at K Kt 4th, R at K B 4th, B at Q B 5th Kt at K 3d, Ps at K B 6th and Q B 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.

(Continued from page 294.)

THE DEJEUNER.

Soon after two o'clock Prince Albert quitted the Royal retiring-rooms, and, returning into the hall, was conducted to the recess, in which a *déjeuner* had been prepared for him. His Royal Highness led in the lady of the French Ambassador, and placed her on his right hand. The Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the Turkish Ambassador, and the French Ambassador sat on the other side of the table, and the Prince invited the Lady Mayoress to take her place opposite to them. The Lord Mayor remained standing for a few moments by the side of Prince Albert, apparently to receive the commands of his Royal Highness, who was regarded as representing her Majesty, but the Prince desired his Lordship to join the distinguished party, taking his place between the lady of the French Ambassador and the Lady Mayoress.

The following is the bill of fare at the Prince's table:—

Potages.—Potage de tortue à l'Anglaise, potage de veau à la St. George, potage de tortue clair, purée de fèves à la Reine.

Entrées Chaudes.—Filets de perdreaux à la Volappière, croustades à la Russe, mauviettes à la Nivernoise, côtelettes à la Palestine.

Entrées Froides.—Salade de filets de doré, mazarine de coq de bruyère aux truffes, filet d'agneau aux concombres, homard à la Cardinal, darne de saumon à la Montpellier, caisses à la Royale, poulets en fricassé à l'Aspic, filets de lèvres à la Portugaise.

Grosses Pièces.—Perdreaux à l'Albion, filet de bœuf au chasseur, petits poulets à l'Estragon, jambon de Mayence à l'Imperiiale, galantine de faisans, pâté de bécassines.

Entremets.—Truffes en serviette, salsifis à l'Espagnole, couglauffe à la Viennole, crème à la Nesselrode, ananas à la Régence, savoyon au vin de Malaga, madeleines aux amandes, croûte aux champignons, pommes de terre à la crème, baba à la Polonoise, abricots à la Bellevue, chartreuse de pommes, gelée Mosaique, pain à la duchesse.

Buffet.—Hot roast beef, hot roast chickens, hot roast pheasants, peacock.

The *déjeuner* was provided by Messrs. Staples, of the Albion, and was of a very *recherché* character, as the *carte* for the Royal table proves. The accompanying sherry was 70 years old, and formed part of the same vintage of which a cask was sent to Lord Nelson a few days previous to the battle of Trafalgar. There was also some exquisitely delicate pale sherry 40 years old. The wine supplied for the Prince of Wales, and of which his Royal Highness partook, was a peculiar *l'axarete*, obtained from M. Domesq, who, a few weeks since, furnished the table of the younger branches of the Royal Family of Spain with some of that wine on their visit to his establishment to witness the process of making the wines. The hock was the choicest Johannisberg. The other wines were the rarest of their kind. The wine-glasses were made for the occasion; they were of the shape of the delicate blossoms of the *Abutilon atriatum*. The leaves and flowers of the plant were engraved on the bowl, and formed a wreath round the Royal Crown and City arms. The napkins were of exquisite damask, embroidered with the arms of the city of London, and edged with very costly antique point lace. The doyleys were of Royal purple velvet, with emblematical embroidery, and trimmed with gold lace. The dessert plates were manufactured expressly for the *déjeuner*: they were painted in compartments, containing the Royal crown, the Prince of Wales' feathers, the City shield, &c.; in the centre of each plate were the Royal arms, exquisitely painted and emblazoned. The bills of fare, of exquisite design, were printed by Messrs. Delarue. The whole of the service at the Royal table was of gold, and the gorgeous display was arranged with the most perfect taste under the direction of Messrs. Staples, to whom the instructions to provide the entertainment were communicated only on Thursday previous, affording them, therefore, but four days to complete their costly and extensive arrangements.

The following is the general bill of fare of the *déjeuner*:—

Roast chickens, pâtés of game, Westphalia hams, beef à la George IV., roast partridges, larded capons, house lamb, roast pheasants, tongues, galantines de poule, côtelettes aux concombres, mayonnaises de homard, salades de volaille, petits pâtes à la Reine, ris de veau à la Romaine, batelaines d'agneau, filets de soies à la Provençale, crevettes, grouse salads, gateaux à la Française, Nougats d'abricot, Jellies, meringues à la Chantilly, compôtes de fruits, conserves de pommes, rhubarbe à la Régence, gelées aux fruits, patisserie aux amandes, pineapples, hothouse grapes, pears, dried fruits, ice creams.

Among the articles of interest in the Exchange was the Royal state chair originally made for his Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent, and frequently used by him at charitable dinners, over which he presided at the Albion Tavern. This chair was re-decorated for the present occasion. It is square-framed, the handles terminating with the heads of Egyptian lions; the back is high, enriched with bold scroll-work, and surmounted with a shield, on which are emblazoned the Royal arms; and at the apex is the Imperial crown upon a cushion. The back and seat are of crimson velvet, richly trimmed with gold. The gilding of the frame is very tasteful; and, altogether, this is a very superb piece of state furniture.

When the Prince's party commenced their repast, those visitors who had been

and Sir R. Peel came together into the open area. They stood next each other for about five minutes, Lord J. Russell occasionally conversing with Mr. Goulburn, and Sir R. Peel with another gentleman. Some of the company were amused at observing that when the Premier and the ex-Premier had stood for a full minute next to each other, and both looking very grave, or, as it might seem to many, somewhat stern, one of the Gentlemen-at-Arms behind them, finding himself in the way of the company, stepped forward and stood with his halberd between the two illustrious statesmen.

By desire of Prince Albert, Mr. Wood brought the Royal children down from the retiring-rooms, and conducted them to the Prince's table. His Royal Highness rose, and led them forward into the body of the hall, where they were received with great cheering. The Royal party then, at nearly three o'clock, left the hall, attended by the Lord Mayor and the city functionaries.

The visitors began to leave as they concluded their repasts, and the hall rapidly thinned. Many of the citizens, however, entertained themselves for some time with a dance in the noble area, and seemed rather unwilling to let the dusk terminate their amusement.

Shortly before three o'clock, Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, and attended as before by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and civic authorities, returned from the Exchange to the Pavilion, where they were received with the usual honours, the troops presenting arms and the bands playing the National Anthem. The Royal party were accompanied to the place of embarkation by most of the noble and distinguished individuals who had been present at the ceremony, and were loudly cheered in their progress along the gallery, and as they descended the gangway leading to the *Fairy* yacht.

As Prince Albert stepped on board, he turned round and expressed to the Lord Mayor and Mr. Wood his gratification at the mode in which the proceedings had been conducted: the Prince added, addressing the Royal children, "Remember, you are indebted to the Lord Mayor for one of the happiest days of your lives."

The Royal yacht lost not a moment in returning to Whitehall-stairs with the Prince and the Royal children, and so little time was occupied that the Palace was reached at half-past three; and at ten minutes past four his Royal Highness took his departure for Windsor, by the Great Western Railway. The return by the *Fairy* took the crowds collected on the banks of the river completely by surprise.

The following letter was despatched by Lord J. Russell to the Lord Mayor in the course of the afternoon.

" Downing-street, Oct. 30.

" My dear Lord Mayor.—The Queen has been pleased to direct that your Lordship should be created a Baronet.

" In congratulating you upon this distinction, I may add that his Royal Highness Prince Albert was highly gratified with the reception on which his Royal Highness, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and her Royal Highness the Princess Royal have met with from the immense multitude who greeted their progress this day.

" His Royal Highness was likewise extremely gratified with the arrangements made at the Coal Exchange, and the loyalty evinced by all classes of the Queen's subjects.

" I have the honour to be, my dear Lord Mayor,

" Yours very faithfully,

" The Lord Mayor.

" J. RUSSELL."

Our Artists have specially to thank Capt. Rowland, Chief Harbour Master, for his aid in obtaining for them points for their Sketches.

STATE FITTINGS OF THE NEW COAL EXCHANGE.

The Throne, which was of extensive dimensions, occupied three divisions under the gallery. The exterior drapery consisted of rich crimson velvet, with trimmings of gold lace; a very elegant valance, of the same material, suspended from a cornice, surmounted by the crown and cushion, all richly gilt, formed the canopy. The dais was also of crimson velvet, finished with a gold fringe. The back interior of the centre compartment of the throne was of white fluted satin, with falls of white muslin, bearing in the centre the Royal arms.

The State Chairs, with massive gold frames and crimson velvet backs, were much admired; particularly that of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, for its silvery plume of spun glass feathers, an idea suggested by Mr. Bunning.

The Royal retiring-rooms were hung with alternate fittings of pink and white. The windows ornamented with crimson, green, and gold tapestry curtains and muslin draperies, and superb glasses over the chimneys, piers, &c. The sofas and chairs were of gold, the seats and backs being covered to match the curtains.

The Toilet Table was composed of white satin, embroidered with gold, the initials V. R. appearing in the centre.

The throne, crimson velvet hangings, state chairs, floor-coverings, and drapery of the recesses of the area of the building, and the whole of the elegant fittings and decorative furniture of the Royal retiring-rooms and toilet chamber, were prepared and executed by Mr. Herring, of Fleet-street, upholsterer to the honourable Corporation, under the direction of Mr. Bunning, the architect.



THE NEW COAL EXCHANGE.—THE VESTIBULE.

admitted to the floor of the Exchange also retired to the other recesses, where tables were prepared, and partook of refreshment. Lord J. Russell and Sir R. Peel found themselves at the same table.

After about a quarter of an hour, the Prince having made a communication to the Lord Mayor, his Lordship advanced to the entrance of his Royal Highness's saloon, so as to be seen and heard by all present, and announced that with his Royal Highness's permission, and in the name of her Majesty, he would give them "The Health of her Majesty the Queen." The toast was received with three times three and much cheering, the band playing the National Anthem. The Lord Mayor afterwards gave "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager," "The Healths of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, "The Health of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the other members of the Royal family," and, lastly, "Prosperity to the City of London," which was drunk with all the honours, to the air of "Rule Britannia."

The parties at the several tables then began to break up. Lord John Russell



PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE COAL EXCHANGE.

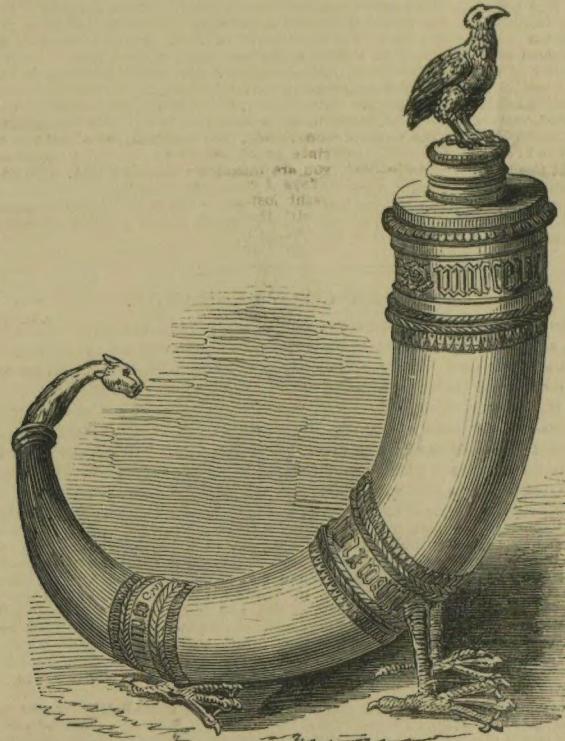
CURIOSITIES.—VIII.

DRINKING-HORN AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

This interesting relic of middle-age art is especially celebrated among antiquaries, and may with propriety be ranked amongst the Curiosities of Oxford. It is a very ancient drinking-horn, kept in the buttery of Queen's College, to which foundation it is said to have been presented by Philippa, Queen of Edward III., from whom the College is named, and by whose confessor, Robert de Eglesfield, the institution was founded.

The Horn holds two quarts; it is richly ornamented with silver gilt; on the lid is a silver eagle, of curious workmanship, and it is supported by eagles' claws. Between the ornamental bands is inscribed (several times repeated) the word *Wacceyl* (*Wassail*)—a Saxon phrase for drinking healths).

After the dinner which took place at Wantage, on Wednesday week, at the Alfred Jubilee, a relic of the same class as the above was shown to the company; its owner, Mr. Philip Pusey, M.P., having kindly permitted it to be used on an occasion so appropriate. It was the "Pusey Horn," fashioned into a stoup or drinking-cup, presented by King Canute to the ancestors of Mr. Pusey. It is, in fact, the original tenure of the Pusey property, and is inalienable from it. This



HORN AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

precious heir-loom was produced, as Mr. Pusey informed the company, in a law court, as evidence in a suit, and the Court so decided that it was inalienable.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

THOUGH the mildness of the autumn still invites the ladies to continue their summer dresses, the winter fashions are not any the more in arrear; and the first cold weather will bring them out. Meanwhile, velvet jackets for the afternoon, and cashmere ones for the morning, are generally worn; and this fashion is so convenient and becoming, that though it is at least two years old, it is far from being given up, and always looks graceful and new. These jackets are made very high, fitting closely to the figure, and the fronts are rounded off over the skirt. Some are worn with capes turned back on the chest, like the collar of a coat; but these are less becoming and less fashionable. Our Engraving gives a very exact idea of them.

Dresses à la Hongroise are very elegant for visiting. Brocaded or figured striped silks are the handsomest: a large velvet tablier to match the darkest shade of the silk ornaments the front of the skirt. The bodice is high, and is covered over with two wide velvet pieces falling upon the shoulders, and terminating in a point at the waist; a row of pearl or steel buttons attaches these capes and the velvet tablier; the sleeves, à jockey, are of velvet, laced with a thick silk cord, and trimmed with velvet; under these sleeves are worn large puffs of tulle, drawn in at the wrist by a piece of velvet, on which steel bracelets are worn. Dresses with the skirts open in front appear still much in vogue, be it for dinner or evening dress. The slips are made of extremely light colours, so as to form a contrast with the overskirt, and are trimmed with lace flounces for grande toilette, or with a deep silk embroidery for more simple dress. The front of the overskirt, trimmed with lace or embroidered, is rounded off like a court dress, as may be seen in the Engraving. The bodice of the dress is made half high, open in front; a richly embroidered chemisette to accord with the slip, or trimmed like



PARIS FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

it with little flounces one above the other, ornaments the chest. Long chevalières form the sash. They are usually made of silk, especially for dresses demi habillées, for evening parties; they are nearly always of gold or silver cord. These dresses, composed of such numerous decorations, should be made with the greatest taste, as much for the choice of colour as for the cut; without this they will be somewhat theatrical, and not *comme il faut*.

The shape of the bonnets is more *balloné* than ever; the pokes are lined with white satin, quilted. The trimmings are very simple: a bunch of feathers at the side, or a number of small feathers placed round the shape, is the most *récherché* ornament. Beaver bonnets will be much worn this winter. The caps under the bonnets are made very small, and consist of a *ruche à pis crevés*, of narrow satin ribbon, placed all round the interior of the bonnet. These *ruches* are very becoming, and suit well either *bandeaux gaufrés* or long curls.

The style of dress for little girls scarcely varies; the corsages à la vierge with capes are always preferred, with chemisettes plaited à la Suisse. The fine linen is constantly improving. Small plain collars for the morning are replaced by collars on which are two rolls of fine cambric, trimmed with very fine narrow Valenciennes. The cuffs are made of the same.

OPENING OF A PORTION OF THE LANCASTER
BRANCH OF THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

This line of Railway is not, as many of our southern readers may suppose, one of the many branches or parts of the "London and North-Western," but an

independent line from Skipton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to a point of junction on the Lancaster and Carlisle north of Kendal, Westmoreland, with a branch from Clapham to the ancient town of Lancaster. From Skipton to Ingleton it is open for traffic; thence to the north the works are for the present suspended. The branch from Clapham to Kennington is in progress, and it is the opening of the portion thence to Lancaster that we have to record.

On Wednesday, the 31st ult., the waving of banners "from every cogné of vantage" on the Lancaster station, and the important bustle of the officials, gave note of preparation. By one o'clock all was in readiness. The directors and their friends assembled, the fortunate holders of tickets crowding the platform, and the company's engineer, J. Watson, Esq., for the nonce turned engine-driver, waited but the moment when the numerous party should be safely seated in the cars, to give, by a touch of his hand, motion to a power which would rush on its journey with its living freight swifter than the wind. Before, however, we left the station, we had noticed a singular structure, an Engraving of which is presented, and which we think possesses novelty sufficient to render a description of it interesting to our readers.

At the Lancaster end of the portion just opened, and carrying a continuation of the line to Poulton, across the river Lune, is a timber viaduct. Spanning the river diagonally, and (to suit the exigencies of the line of which it forms a part) in the form of a segment, it is of a length much greater than the width of the river, being 620 feet over all, and thus combining in itself two features of bridge architecture, which, before the commencement of railway works, were rarely met with, the curve and the skew—the former being in this case one of 590 feet



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